

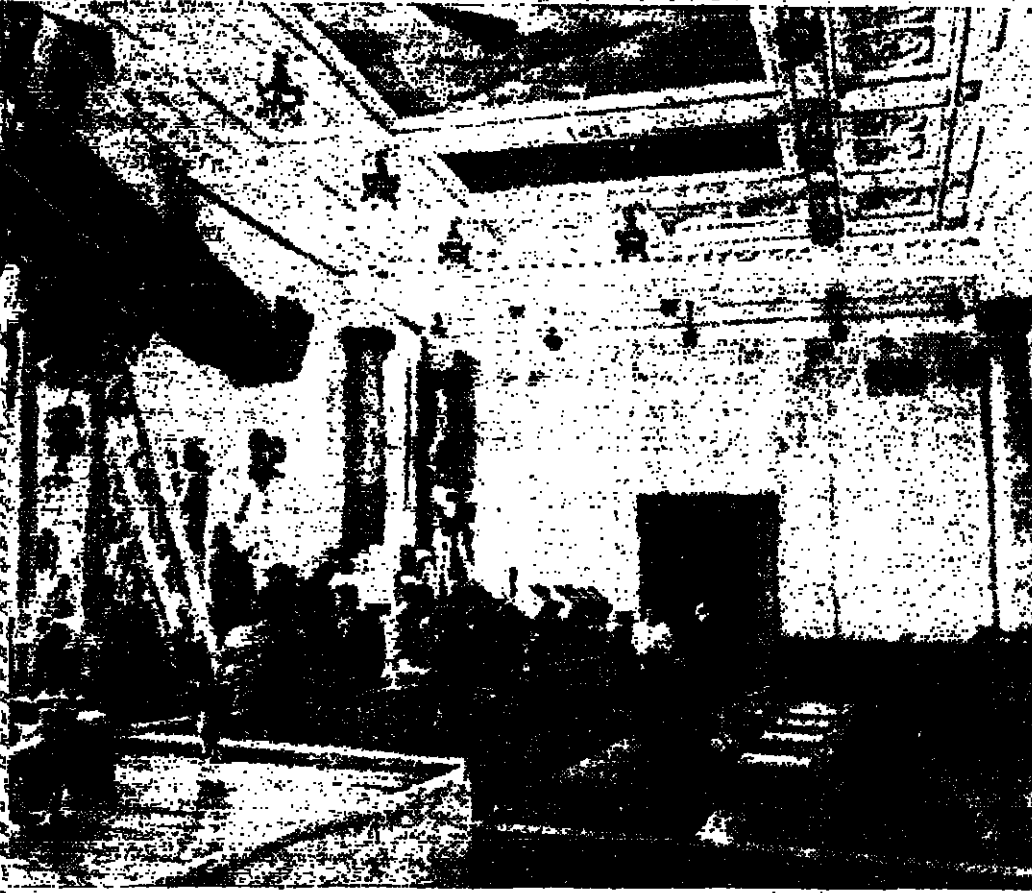
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1971

Established 1887

27,568



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
PONED—Newsmen and television cameramen waiting in vain in former Allied of Council building yesterday in Berlin for signing of the four-power agreement. The Big Four Ambassadors were to sign at table on right.

Big 4 Delay Signing of Berlin Pact Work on Uniform German Version

By David Binder

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Big Four ambassadors ran afoul of what Mark Twain called the "awful German language" today in their attempt to issue a uniform translation of their accord on Berlin. This delayed their signatures on the documents by at least 24 hours.

Signing of the pact had been scheduled for 1 p.m. in the neoclassical West Berlin building that housed the Allied Control Council after World War II.

Television and newspaper cameras were mounted in the first-floor room that once served as Prussia's supreme court hall. Klieg lights blazed and a horde of journalists pressed against the gold-painted wooden barriers.

Minutes before the appointed hour a spokesman of the presiding French ambassador came out and said: "There will be nothing at 1 p.m."

The trouble arose over differing German translations from the official versions in English and Russian of the accord reached by the four-power ambassadors on Aug. 23 after nearly 17 months of negotiations aimed at defusing the postwar Berlin powder keg.

Bonn Pica Accepted

The last-minute demand for a uniform text was made early yesterday morning by Egon Bahr, the state secretary in Willy Brandt's Bonn chancellery, who has played the key West German role in the parleys leading to the Berlin accord.

Mr. Bahr based his demand on the argument that conflicting German translations of the pact in Bonn and East Berlin could cause damaging "controversy" in the Federal Republic, where the powerful conservative parliamentary opposition is poised to pounce on the least discrepancies in Mr. Brandt's policy of rapprochement with the Soviet bloc.

The three Western Allies acceded to his demand and three working groups were set up in Bonn, West Berlin and East Berlin to draw up an agreed German translation.

Language and legal specialists of the four powers as well as the two German states spent all yesterday and most of the night trying to match the English-to-German and Russian-to-German versions of the text. Couriers rushed back and forth through the wall that has divided Berlin for the last 10 years and aides were telephoning Moscow, Washington, Paris, London, Bonn and East Berlin well into the morning hours.

Vital Aspects Involved

According to highly placed sources, the impasse concerned some of the most vital aspects of the Berlin agreement. "It is colloquially important," said one of Mr. Brandt's senior aides.

One disputed phrase was "transit traffic" in English, to describe the movement of civilian goods and persons on the land routes between West Berlin and West Germany. The East Germans wanted to eliminate the German equivalent of "traffic" so as to take advantage of the international legal usage of "transit" as a noun, rather than an adjective—meaning movement across alien territory. The Western side won on this dispute during the day.

The specialists resumed their comparison work at 8 p.m. and are expected to finish tomorrow.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
BOMBS—British soldiers halting traffic in Belfast yesterday while smoke billows from bombed parking garage, rear. Building was racked by four explosions.

37 Persons Hurt As Bombs Panic Center of Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 2 (AP).—Four terrorist bombs blasted a Belfast office and a multi-story garage-office building today, wounding 37 persons and plunging the center of this capital into chaos.

At least 21 of the injured were women. No victims were seriously hurt.

The bombs, believed planted by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, ripped through the Glasgow Street headquarters of Northern Ireland's ruling Unionist party and the nearby Bedford House, a car-park building which also houses government community relations offices. That government agency was set up after the 1969 violence, in an attempt to ease the province's Protestant-Catholic feuding.

Screaming victims, bleeding from wounds inflicted by flying splinters of glass, were given first aid at the new, plush Europa Hotel across the street from the party offices, while ambulances battled through midday traffic jams to reach the scene. Windows were shattered in the hotel.

The blasts created an atmosphere of panic in Belfast where a youth was killed and several secretaries were seriously hurt in an explosion last week at the offices of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board.

Belfast Lord Mayor Joseph Cairns immediately sent a telegram to British Prime Minister Edward Heath, urging him personally to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in this city.

Heath Cabinet Meets

Mr. Heath—who is to have crisis talks on Ulster next week with Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch—was discussing Northern Ireland with other British ministers at an hour-long cabinet meeting in London.

There was no statement after the cabinet session, which reviewed the sudden upsurge of Ulster violence that has resulted in 31 deaths since the Northern Ireland government last month imposed internment without trial on terrorist suspects.

[Northern Ireland's Prime Minister Brian Faulkner and his cabinet were meeting in emergency session following the wave of bombing today, Reuters reported.]

[It noted that the headquarters building of the Unionist party was the target a few weeks ago of another bombing plot. The bomb was found and defused.]

[Mr. Faulkner later said the explosions were the work of "sub-human animals," Reuters reported.]

[He added: "I cannot conceive of any person with a Christian outlook involving himself in this kind of activity."]

[I sincerely hope that good may come out of such appalling evil in that these dreadful acts will show everyone in Ireland, and I emphasize in the whole of Ireland, what a disgusting people there are in the organizations responsible for these terrible deeds in Northern Ireland.]

In Dublin, Premier Lynch is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

A Signal of Acceptance

Russia Plays Up Assurance By Rogers on China Contacts

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Soviet Union gave prominence today to Secretary of State William P. Rogers's assurances that the United States does not want its contacts with China to jeopardize its continuing dialogue with Moscow.

The attention given by Soviet media to Mr. Rogers's speech on Tuesday in Houston to the American Legion convention was seen here as an indirect signal that, for the time being at least, Moscow is willing to give Washington the benefit of the doubt about the implications of its policy toward China.

Both Pravda and Izvestia, the

Red China Agrees To Phone Linkup For Nixon's Visit

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—China has agreed to establish indirect telephone communications with the United States, apparently in preparation for President Nixon's trip.

Kokusen Denzsin Denwa, the Japanese telephone and telegraph company, said today that Peking had agreed to the indirect line, scheduled to go into service tomorrow, in response to a query from the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which was making communications arrangements for Mr. Nixon's forthcoming trip.

KDD said that the service would only be temporary.

Until earlier this year, direct telephone service to mainland China had been suspended for more than 20 years—ever since the Communists took control. When the American table tennis team traveled to China this spring, communications through Tokyo and Paris were established temporarily.

SALT Talks Noted

"Rogers said there was no reason for the United States not to try to improve its relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. He noted specifically that great importance is attached in the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

S. Court Refuses Request to Halt Nixon Freeze; Second Hearing Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).

A federal judge today denied a request for a court order to halt the Nixon administration's wage-price freeze.

Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., at the constitutional question raised by four Catholic professors in their "substantial" but held in the basis of information with him thus far he has said he will decide.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

Robinson said he would not convene a three-judge panel to look at the constitutional questions. Robinson announced his ruling from the bench following a long hearing on the first challenge to the administration's new economic policies.

after the 90-day wage and price freeze expires.

CWA Local 1177 in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area has been on strike since June 1. If the membership ratifies the tentative pact, workers will return on Sept. 13, a Western Union spokesman said.

Western Union said that, "because of the President's 90-day freeze on wages and prices, the increases will not become effective until it is legal to do so. Until that time, employees returning to work will do so at the wage rates of their previous contract, which expired on May 31."

The company said that the agreement provides for an increase of 21 percent in wages and fringe benefits over a two-year period, with 12 percent the first year and 9 percent the second.

Mr. Bahr based his demand on the argument that conflicting German translations of the pact in Bonn and East Berlin could cause damaging "controversy" in the Federal Republic, where the powerful conservative parliamentary opposition is poised to pounce on the least discrepancies in Mr. Brandt's policy of rapprochement with the Soviet bloc.

The three Western Allies acceded to his demand and three working groups were set up in Bonn, West Berlin and East Berlin to draw up an agreed German translation.

Language and legal specialists of the four powers as well as the two German states spent all yesterday and most of the night trying to match the English-to-German and Russian-to-German versions of the text. Couriers rushed back and forth through the wall that has divided Berlin for the last 10 years and aides were telephoning Moscow, Washington, Paris, London, Bonn and East Berlin well into the morning hours.

Vital Aspects Involved

According to highly placed sources, the impasse concerned some of the most vital aspects of the Berlin agreement. "It is colloquially important," said one of Mr. Brandt's senior aides.

One disputed phrase was "transit traffic" in English, to describe the movement of civilian goods and persons on the land routes between West Berlin and West Germany. The East Germans wanted to eliminate the German equivalent of "traffic" so as to take advantage of the international legal usage of "transit" as a noun, rather than an adjective—meaning movement across alien territory. The Western side won on this dispute during the day.

The specialists resumed their comparison work at 8 p.m. and are expected to finish tomorrow.

Mr. McCloskey declined to discuss whether lie detectors, or polygraphs as they are technically called, were used. It was confirmed, however, that the instruments, which measure human reactions to questions, were employed in interrogations concerning disclosure of information about U.S. bargaining positions in the secret strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, now under way in Helsinki.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

"We are not trying to restrict access by newsmen," he said emphatically.

Reports and rumors of the investigations at the department have spiraled behind the scenes, however, to the consternation of many ranking officials who are concerned that the inhibitions, real or exaggerated, will damage morale and operations.

Mr. McCloskey declined to discuss whether lie detectors, or polygraphs as they are technically called, were used. It was confirmed, however, that the instruments, which measure human reactions to questions, were employed in interrogations concerning disclosure of information about U.S. bargaining positions in the secret strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, now under way in Helsinki.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

"We are not trying to restrict access by newsmen," he said emphatically.

Reports and rumors of the investigations at the department have spiraled behind the scenes, however, to the consternation of many ranking officials who are concerned that the inhibitions, real or exaggerated, will damage morale and operations.

Mr. McCloskey declined to discuss whether lie detectors, or polygraphs as they are technically called, were used. It was confirmed, however, that the instruments, which measure human reactions to questions, were employed in interrogations concerning disclosure of information about U.S. bargaining positions in the secret strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, now under way in Helsinki.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

"We are not trying to restrict access by newsmen," he said emphatically.

Including State Department

FBI, Using Lie Detectors, Investigates News Leakage

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP).—FBI agents used lie detectors to question State Department officials recently in an interagency investigation of news "leakage" of security information, it was established today.

State Department press spokesman Robert J. McCloskey acknowledged at a news briefing that Justice Department agents investigated inside the State Department and "other agencies."

Mr. McCloskey said, "This has happened from time to time . . . when certain information is published from unauthorized sources that is judged to be 'harmful' to the national interest."

This is the first time since the era of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in the early 1950s that such a practice in the State Department has come to public attention.

Many State Department officials are themselves concerned about the intimidating effect of the procedure, and insist it is limited and is no revival of that inquisitorial period.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey declined to discuss whether lie detectors, or polygraphs as they are technically called, were used. It was confirmed, however, that the instruments, which measure human reactions to questions, were employed in interrogations concerning disclosure of information about U.S. bargaining positions in the secret strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, now under way in Helsinki.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.

Mr. McCloskey said in response to questions that State Department officials have been advised with renewed emphasis recently "to use their common sense and discretion" in talking with newsmen about sensitive security subjects. But he denied that any "written instructions" have been circulated to restrict press contact with officials.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
SPEECH—French President Georges Pompidou escorted by a congress aide yesterday at the 59th Conference of Interparliamentary Union at Versailles. (Story, Page 3.)

Speaks on TV, Radio

Thieu Sees Election as Test Of Public Confidence in Him

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu told the South Vietnamese people tonight that he viewed the Oct. 3 presidential voting as a test of public confidence in his administration even though only his name would be on the ballot.

He did not say what yardsticks he would use to measure the public's support or lack of it. He said, in effect, that in the absence of any opposition candidates he would be the judge of the meaning of the results. The election is scheduled for Oct. 3.

If he felt that the voting showed a lack of confidence in his presidency, he said, "I will not accept another four-year term."

Otherwise, he said, he would begin his second term and "continue to seek peace for the people."

"The fact that there remains only one candidate is no firm logical basis for postponing the election," he said. "As president, I have the duty to respect the constitution and the law and to organize the election on the date specified by law."

"I had wished that there would be more than one candidate in the election so that the people would have an opportunity to choose between my policies and the policies proposed by other candidates. That now has proved to be impossible. That is regrettable."

Speaking to the nation on radio and television, Mr. Thieu put the blame for the election crisis on retired Gen. Duong Van (Big)

Minh and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who withdrew from the presidential race on grounds that Mr. Thieu had embarked on election-rigging. He accused Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky of "slandering and insulting all national institutions and even myself."

Referring to their charges of election-rigging, Mr. Thieu said his two potential challengers were seeking to distract public attention, sow panic among the people and create a bad impression in Vietnam and overseas. He said Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky had "presented a view of the situation in a way that is most profitable to them."

Mr. Thieu said he would use the election as a test of public confidence in his administration even though only his name would be on the ballot.

He did not say what yardsticks he would use to measure the public's support or lack of it. He said, in effect, that in the absence of any opposition candidates he would be the judge of the meaning of the results. The election is scheduled for Oct. 3.

If he felt that the voting showed a lack of confidence in his presidency, he said, "I will not accept another four-year term."

Otherwise, he said, he would begin his second term and "continue to seek peace for the people."

"The fact that there remains only one candidate is no firm logical basis for postponing the election," he said. "As president, I have the duty to respect the constitution and the law and to organize the election on the date specified by law."

"I had wished that there would be more than one candidate in the election so that the people would have an opportunity to choose between my policies and the policies proposed by other candidates. That now has proved to be impossible. That is regrettable."

Speaking to the nation on radio and television, Mr. Thieu put the blame for the election crisis on retired Gen. Duong Van (Big)

Minh and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who withdrew from the presidential race on grounds that Mr. Thieu had embarked on election-rigging. He accused Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky of "slandering and insulting all national institutions and even myself."

Referring to their charges of election-rigging, Mr. Thieu said his two potential challengers were seeking to distract public attention, sow panic among the people and create a bad impression in Vietnam and overseas. He said Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky had "presented a view of the situation in a way that is most profitable to them."

Mr. Thieu said he would use the election as a test of public confidence in his administration even though only his name would be on the ballot.

He did not say what yardsticks he would use to measure the public's support or lack of it. He said, in effect, that in the absence of any opposition candidates he would be the judge of the meaning of the results. The election is scheduled for Oct. 3.

If he felt that the voting showed a lack of confidence in his presidency, he said, "I will not accept another four-year term."

Otherwise, he said, he would begin his second term and "continue to seek peace for the people."

"The fact that there remains only one candidate is no firm logical basis for postponing the election," he said. "As president, I have the duty to respect the constitution and the law and to organize the election on the date specified by law."

Arms Study in London

Soviet Said to Lead U.S. 50% In Land-Based Missile Total

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Sept. 2 (WP).—The Soviet Union has almost half again as many land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles as the United States, and is building ballistic missile nuclear submarines at a rate that will wipe out the present American lead in submarine-launched weapons—556 to 350—by 1974, an authoritative study said today.

It added that the Soviet Union has about 30 of the new Y-class nuclear submarines and is classifying them at the rate of seven or eight a year.

The calculations are in "The Military Balance, 1971-1972," an annual publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, a respected London-based research body. Its findings are reported to be the most authoritative of any issued publicly.

The study reports that the United States has apparently made no effort to increase the number of its land-based missiles—1,054—but has continued

to replace Minuteman-1 missiles with the Minuteman-3, each of which carries three independently targeted warheads. Some 500 of them are to be deployed, under present plans, by 1975.

First Sub Operational

The United States has also begun to deploy the Poseidon submarine-launched ballistic missile, each with 10 independently targeted nuclear warheads. The first submarine equipped with them became operational earlier this year.

Completion of the program to convert 31 U.S. nuclear submarines to the new weapons system will raise the total number of warheads deliverable by the submarine force from about 1,500 now to more than 5,000. They could attack about 5,000 targets, the study said.

Having surpassed the United States by about 50 percent in the number of intercontinental missiles with 1,510, the Soviet Union seems to have slowed further deployment of them and "may have reached, or be approaching, a planned level," the study reports.

But a number of underground silos of a new type has been observed, which are probably designed to add protection for existing missiles, especially for the large SS-9, with a multiple warhead cluster. The Soviet Union now has 280 operational SS-9s, the study declares.

Bomber Strength Down

In contrast to the buildup of their offensive missile forces, both Russia and the United States have continued to let their strategic bomber strength dwindle.

But, the study believes, the effectiveness of the American bombers is likely to be greatly increased by the introduction of a new strategic missile with an effective range of 60 to 75 miles. Each B-52 could carry 34 of them, and the proposed B-1 bomber would carry 32.

Thus, "the total number of nuclear weapons deliverable by the American strategic bomber force is...likely to rise sharply in the next five years. The Soviet Union has shown no apparent interest in matching this particular effort."

It has devoted a great deal more effort than the United States, however, to territorial air defenses. It deploys some 10,000 anti-aircraft missiles and 3,000 intercepter aircraft. It seems to be testing an improved anti-ballistic missile and may be ready to begin installing it.

Report on China

Reporting on military developments elsewhere, the study said that China is improving its military production, but of its 140 divisions only five are armored and their mobility is limited. Its navy and air force account for about 10 percent of its total armed forces of 2,800,000, as compared with 30 percent in the Soviet Union.

China appears to be building one nuclear-powered submarine and may have enough fissionable material for about 120 nuclear and atomic weapons. It has deployed about 20 operational missiles of medium range (1,000 miles) in northeastern and northwestern China, and has brought a new missile site into use in Manchuria, allowing for flights of up to 2,000 miles into the Sinkiang desert. This suggests the development of an intermediate-range missile.

The most important article in this vein was that of George A. Arbator, the head of the Institute of the U.S.A. and a Poliburo adviser on American affairs. He wrote last month that he hoped Washington would not let its fascination with Peking detract from its dealings with Moscow. Mr. Rogers seemed to be replying to him.



Lady Amalia Fleming



John Skelton

Greece to Try 4 Accused in Escape Plan

ATHENS, Sept. 2 (AP).—A young American arrested by Greek military police Tuesday for his involvement in an alleged plot to free the would-be assassin of Premier George Papadopoulos, was identified today as a student of theology working for a group sponsored by the World Council of Churches.

John Skelton, 28, was arrested with three other persons, including Lady Amalia Fleming, 55, widow of Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, a Greek-American woman and a Greek youth.

A Greek government spokesman said last night that all four would be court-martialed for their part in the plan to help Alexander Panagoulis, 32, escape from his jail in an Athens suburban military police training center.

Panagoulis was condemned to die before a firing squad three years ago after his unsuccessful attempt to blow up Mr. Papadopoulos's car on an Athens seashore road in August, 1968. His execution was stayed, however, after a world outcry.

A spokesman for the church council here said Mr. Skelton has been studying at Athens University theological school for two years on a scholarship from his church in Yardley, Pa. He said Mr. Skelton, a Presbyterian, was also serving as honorary secretary-general of the Fraternal Workers' Retreats Committee, a group sponsored by the world church body.

Meanwhile, American consular authorities have asked to see Mr. Skelton and Mrs. Athina Psychogiorgi, who has dual nationality.

British consular authorities are also looking into the affair, since Lady Fleming has British and Greek citizenship. A British source said that the "entire affair is extremely sensitive and efforts are under way to see what assistance we can offer her."

Spain Denies Cholera Link

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The Spanish Embassy here said today there have been no cases of cholera in Benidorm, the Spanish resort town near Alicante. The embassy was referring to a Swedish woman, 51, who said she had contracted the disease while on vacation in Benidorm.

The embassy said Spain's health authorities "categorically denied that they have registered any case of cholera in Benidorm." Should there be any case of the disease in the area then "the health authorities would have declared it a contaminated zone immediately," the embassy said.

The infection clinic at the Helsingborg Hospital in southern Sweden reported yesterday that the Swedish woman had cholera. She said she had returned from vacation in Benidorm on Aug. 22.

Vatican Aides Optimistic on Russian Ties

Easier Life Is Sought For Soviet Catholics

By Don M. Larrimore

ROME, Sept. 2 (WP).—There is striking optimism at the Vatican about future relations with the atheistic government of the Soviet Union, which still only barely tolerates the existence of the Roman Catholic religion of 25 million of its inhabitants.

Pope Paul VI has now achieved a foot in the Kremlin door by working two separate avenues: the avowed Soviet desire for peace and ecumenical contact with the government-approved Russian Orthodox Church.

The Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit superior general, has just been to Moscow at the invitation of Metropolitan Nikolai of Leningrad. On one of the metropolitan's visits to Rome, Pope Paul called him "our dear Nikolai, so patient and so good."

Father Arrupe insisted that his four-day trip to Moscow, Leningrad and the Zagnan Monastery was strictly religious and ecumenical, with no political talks arranged.

Expected Course

But there was nothing to prevent him from conveying Pope Paul's latest thinking to the Kremlin through his Orthodox hosts. And as a noted papal troubleshooter—he visited the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, S.J., in Danbury prison this spring—Father Arrupe would also be expected to look into the plight of Roman Catholic clergy in the Soviet Union.

This week, the Italian news agency, ANSA, cited "fragmentary information" reaching the Vatican that among the priests imprisoned in the Soviet Union are several Jesuits. Of particular concern to Pope Paul is the fact that two Roman Catholic bishops are under detention and another is in enforced "internal exile."

The bulk of the Roman Catholics live in Lithuania, where they number 25 million, or 80 percent of the population.

Appeal to Kosygin

Two years ago, 40 priests in the Lithuanian Republic sent Premier Alexei N. Kosygin a dramatic appeal for restoration of religious liberties, claiming that "the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania is condemned to death" by forced reduction of clergy, impediments against baptism, a ban on religious publications, sanctions against Catholics preparing children for first communion and terrorism against students who attend church.

No notable improvement has resulted, but the Kremlin did permit the three active bishops to visit Rome this May.

In Estonia, where an estimated 480,000 Roman Catholics live, the situation is much the same. The remaining half million Soviet Catholics live mostly in areas of prewar Poland now incorporated in Belorussia, and the Ukraine.

Belorussia has 80 Roman Catholic priests but no bishop. The Ukrainian hierarchy was decimated when the Russians reoccupied the republic from the Nazis. Of the Ukraine's 11 bishops, all arrested in 1945, only two survived prison and labor camp: Josef Slipyi, now a cardinal in Rome who was released by Nikita S. Khrushchev as a gesture to Pope John XXIII at the time the pope-in-law was received at the Vatican, and Vasil Hopko, who was jailed in Czechoslovakia until Alexander Dubcek freed him.

Limited Goals

The Vatican today is seeking limited goals in its dealings with Russia.

When the Vatican diplomat, the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, went to Moscow in March, he reportedly proposed official recognition of 21 diocesan bishops in the Soviet Union, an easing of restrictions on the training of priests and the establishment of apostolic "consulates" in Lithuania and Estonia.

Archbishop Casaroli received no concrete Soviet commitments. But he takes the long view. Seven years ago, he said, he advocated contact with Communist regimes in the hope that their professional anti-religious bias would one day weaken, and when it did, the Holy See would have communication channels ready for use.

After his Moscow trip, the first official Vatican mission since the Bolshevik revolution, Archbishop Casaroli said: "The very fact that after 50 years we have been able to pass from monologue to colloquy and the atmosphere in which the colloquy unfolded gives hope, unless I am mistaken, that it will be possible to carry on a fruitful dialogue."



NO TO IRA—Joseph Cahill, the leader of the Provisional faction of the Irish Republican Army arriving at New York's Kennedy Airport on Wednesday night.

Cahill of IRA Is Held by U.S. At Start of Fund-Raising Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

which the government can refuse entry into the United States.

However, Sol Marks, district director of the immigration service, told newsmen that the State Department did not give him its reason for ordering Cahill's visa canceled when the IRA leader arrived in New York City last night from Dublin. The visa was issued last year.

The IRA leader visited the United States in 1970, but little attention was given to his visit because tensions in Northern Ireland were not then at their present peak.

Outside the office building housing the immigration service, about 20 American supporters rallied with black-and-white picket signs and the flag of the Republic of Ireland. Many of them were from the Irish Northern Aid Committee, which invited Cahill to tour the United States, and others were from the National Association for Irish Freedom.

The State Department said today that it had not been aware of Cahill's conviction for the murder of a Belfast policeman when it issued him a visa last year. Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said there is a general policy against issuing visas to convicted felons.

The multiple-entry visa, obtained last November, was revoked after the State Department received information from British government sources and others, Mr. McCloskey said.

Mr. McCloskey said that the United States does not encourage the propagation of revolutionary causes in other countries. But he would not say if such efforts on the part of Cahill would be cause to bar his entry to the United States.

Mr. McCloskey also declined to say if the British government had asked that Cahill be kept from visiting this country.

One-Month Tour

He plans a month's tour of the United States, making speeches and appealing for funds.

Cahill's "provisional" wing of the IRA, which opened warfare with British troops in Northern Ireland in a bid for reunification of the country with the Republic of Ireland.

He made headlines Aug. 13 by holding a secret press conference in Belfast under the noses of the British military. At it, he announced plans for a "rebel" government.

Mr. Marks rejected an application by Frank Durkan, Cahill's attorney, for Cahill's plea of insanity. Mr. Marks said people is not granted in an extradition proceeding.

The balding, grey-haired Cahill, wearing a brown suit and a white shirt open at the collar, attended the brief hearing. But he did not speak, other than to acknowledge who he was and that he had received a government document announcing revocation of his visa.

Mr. Durkan, a member of Paul O'Dwyer's law firm, asked for the hearing's adjournment until Tuesday because "we have not had the opportunity to meet the charges."

He claimed Cahill had his "visa literally revoked in mid-air" while he was flying from Dublin.

Bail Forfeited

Mr. Durkan asked at this morning's hearing that Cahill be paroled in his custody. However, inquiry officer Lyons said he did not have the authority to do this. Mr. Marks explained later that under the regulations bail could not be given.

Speaking with newsmen, Mr. Marks said Cahill would be kept in a 15th-floor dormitory facility occupied by 40 to 50 persons against whom various proceedings are in progress. Mr. Marks said

My Lai Issue Is Refused by Circuit Court

ATLANTA, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals declined yesterday to convene a three-judge panel to rule on whether a civilian witness in Capt. Ernest Medina's court-martial may be prosecuted for criminal contempt.

Frederick Widmer of Lower Burrell, Pa., a former member of Capt. Medina's infantry company at My Lai, was cited by a military judge last week for contempt after twice testifying under a federal grant of immunity. Capt. Medina is being tried on charges of assaulting one civilian and premeditated murder of 102 others at My Lai, South Vietnam, in March, 1968.

The appeals court, saying it did not have jurisdiction over the case under federal statutes, directed that the case be handled by U.S. District Court Judge Charles A. Moye Jr., who had requested the three-judge panel on Monday.

Case in Recess

Capt. Medina's court-martial, which began Aug. 16 at Fort Monmouth, near Atlantic City, was recessed until Wednesday after Mr. Widmer's refusal to testify.

The appeals court's refusal may speed a decision on Mr. Widmer and allow the trial to resume on schedule. "At the moment, we have a court date of Sept. 8," said Capt. Frank Wurtzel, assistant prosecutor.

The Army, which hoped to use Mr. Widmer as its 30th witness, says his testimony would prove that Capt. Medina, 36, of Montrose, Colo., was fully aware that civilians were being murdered while he coordinated the operation from a command post outside the village.

Mr. Widmer invoked his Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination after his lawyer told Col. Kenneth Howard that the grant of immunity did not fully protect the witness from prosecution. One witness in the Medina trial identified Mr. Widmer as the person who shot a small boy at My Lai.

After releasing Mr. Widmer in the custody of his military lawyer, Col. Howard sent the case to the U.S. district attorney in Atlanta for prosecution. A military judge may not fine or sentence a civilian.

Permanent Injunction Sought

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

Mr. Widmer's lawyers then filed suit for a permanent injunction against federal prosecution on grounds that the grant of immunity was issued under an unconstitutional provision of the crime statute.

If Judge Moye rules that the grant of immunity was adequate to protect Mr. Widmer's rights, the government will then be free to prosecute him for criminal contempt, which carries a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and six months imprisonment.

Judge Moye issued an order Monday temporarily restraining the district attorney from prosecuting Mr. Widmer, pending a ruling in the case.

U.S. Jets Hit Enemy Inside DMZ

Cambodia Comm Reports 2 Victories

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—U.S. military command and 25-32 bombers struck today inside the southern of the Demilitarized Zone North and South Vietnam and three times in areas the supposedly neutral Da Nang.

The command said U.S. jets by artillery barrages guided missile destroyers yesterday had continued the lashing of the southern of the DMZ.

(Today is the 28th anniversary of North Vietnam's proclamation of independence. And the Communists "to do things" to mark the occasion, they said, no major offensive enemy had been reported in Vietnam, Reuters said.)

In Phnom Penh the high command reported that Cambodian troops protecting the southern border government, a clash with Communist forces in the area.

Communist casualties in battle were unknown, a command said. Airstrikes silenced the enemy, Phnom said.

The command said a Thai aircraft killed a Cambodian soldier who was trying to battle ground on Highway 7 miles north of the capital three trucks.

200 Casualties Claimed

In that battle, the Cambodian troops of the highway town of S. Thmar, which North Vietnam and Viet Cong had held for more than a year. The Cambodian command reported that 200 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, although the Cambodian command actually found.

The Cambodian troops suffered about 100 casualties, supported by artillery strikes, killed 21 Viet Cong soldiers in a midday battle 44 miles southwest of Saigon.

A government spokesman said three South Vietnamese were wounded when the troops moved upon the guerrillas in swamps about two miles from a Cal Lay district town spokesman said 14 Viet Cong suspects were captured, quantity of ammunition caches was seized.

In northern Quang Tri province last night, militia forces killed nine North Vietnamese in a brief clash miles from a district town. Militia soldiers were not the incident.

GI Deaths 142 American Reported

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—American combat deaths doubled from the previous week to 142 and the U.S. command disclosed for the first time that 142 soldiers have been reported in the Vietnam situations where they were involved in any fight.

Command spokesmen said the battlefield deaths nine above the previous week when the toll was a low.

The command, which said that 142 men were "not as result of hostilities," said that total Vietnam, Cambodia and since the beginning of the war.

Spokesmen said the listed as "casualties" next of kin were in. These 142 did not include known cases of absence or leave or desertions, was no explanation of the 142 men went.

Hanoi Reports Worst Floods In 26 Years

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (AP).—North Vietnam has mobilized thousands of troops and civilians to fight its worst floods in 26 years. The floods have destroyed food crops, washed out roads and disrupted communications.

Premier Pham Van Dong said that North Vietnam "must concentrate all its forces to overcome the consequences of the floods in agriculture, communications and transport."

Mr. Dong did not mention casualties, nor did he give any damage estimates. He said that military and civilian forces have now, "in the main, triumphed over the floods and warded off a big disaster."

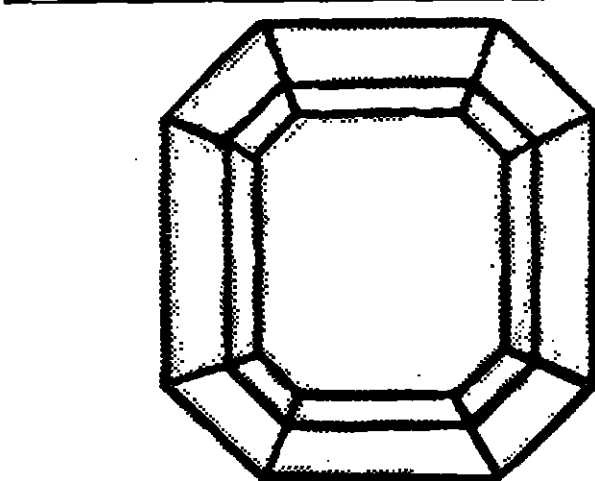
Mr. Dong made the disclosures at a rally held in Hanoi Tuesday night in anticipation of the 26th anniversary today of the founding of North Vietnam.

CHUNN, 1215
Women's Alteration (Press)
PERFUMES
Genuine Substantial export discount!
43 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS
Mr. Follet-Berthelot, Tel. 824 4288/5864

WEATHER

	C	F	W
ALGERIE	18	64	F
AMSTERDAM	19	66	F
ANKARA	22	72	F
ATHENS	23	73	S
BAGDAD	28	82	S
BARCELONA	17	63	F
BELGRADE	19	66	F
BOMBAY	23	73	F
BUDAPEST	17	63	F
CAIRO	28	82	S
COPENHAGEN	17	63	F
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	S
DUBLIN	17	63	F
EDINBURGH	14	57	F
FLORENCE	27	81	S
GENOVA	21	70	S
HELSINKI	13	55	F
ISTANBUL	22	72	F
JAKARTA	28	82	S
LONDON	17	63	F
MADRID	28	82	S
MOSCOW	18	64	F
MONTREAL	18	64	F
MURCIB	28	82	S
NEW YORK	24	75	S
OSLO	18	64	F
PARIS	21	70	S
PEKING	19	66	F
PRAGUE	17	63	F
ROME	23	73	S
ST. PETERSBURG	17	63	F
STOCKHOLM	17	63	F
TOKYO	28	82	S
VIENNA	17	63	F
WARSAW	19	66	F
WASHINGTON	22	72	F
ZURICH	19	66	F

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT; others at 0600 GMT)



INTERNATIONAL JEWELLERY EXHIBITION

BVLGARI
RENÉ KERN
VAN CLEEF & ARPELS
HARRY WINSTON
ILIAS LALAOUNIS

14-21 SEPTEMBER 1971
ATHENS HILTON HOTEL
ENTRANCE FREE DRS. 50

TO THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL DAY NURSERIES

AEROPORT SHOPPING

Open every day during traffic hours (from 8 AM to 10 PM)
Car rental service

AEROPORT INTERCONTINENTAL GENEVE-COINTRIN

SWEATERS BAZAAR
The leading Faubourg-St-Honore de luxe Boutique
NOW SHOWING
It's new exclusive winter collection
LEONARD Fashion
High class ready to wear and sportswear
83, rue du Faubourg-St-Honore (corner Av. Matignon)
air conditioned
Open every day including Saturday 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

FAUCHON
28 Place de la Madeleine PARIS
PAY A VISIT
to
OUR WINE Dept.
where you are offered
FREE SAMPLING
OF THE BEST FRENCH SPIRITS



SAF Opening a Quiet Drive to Reduce Racial Irritants

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The commanding general of the Air Force Training Command, spurred by a report of rising racial tensions at Air Force training bases, has begun a drive to diminish racial irritants.

Gen. George G. Simler, Jr., by telephone from his headquarters at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas, said that the drive will have a greater effect over the long range. There is no solution in a violent, one-time effort.

Gen. Simler's new program is the result of a report to him by a 15-man human-relations team of officers and enlisted men sent to 15 bases under his command. The team, which reported on July 26, said that everyone in the command should understand that "there is discrimination and racism in the command and it is ugly."

Reports Confirmed
The general said the report had confirmed similar reports from other Air Force commands and other military services. But, he said, "the real value of the report lies in knowing what the people feel," whether their complaints are valid or not.

He said he was surprised by some of the things the report had brought to the surface, particularly the lack of leadership at the middle levels of his command. The Air Training Command includes basic, technical and flight training in the Air Force.

He added that he had emphasized to his chief subordinates that discrimination in promotion, duty assignment, enforcement of regulations and punishment be eliminated.

Subjective Importance
He said he thought some of the inequities were not so serious as the report said. But that was not so important, he asserted, as the fact that blacks felt that they were getting unfair treatment.

On the issue of inflammatory racial slurs, Gen. Simler said: "I've got an aggressive chief of chaplains and I've told him to get the chaplains out of church and onto the flight line. The men tend to cut out that language when the chaplain is around."

The general said that he was insisting that the security police on the bases take care of law enforcement and get out of the commanders' and noncommissioned officers' areas of responsibility for solving racial questions. He also said he had ordered an increase in the training and numbers of security police to improve their capabilities.

More Basic Instruction
The general said that the number of hours of instruction in human relations at Lackland Air Force Base, where all Air Force men receive their basic training, was increased last month from three or four to nine hours during the six-week training period.

The human relations team's report was highly critical of discrimination in civilian communities near air bases, noting that housing, restaurants, theaters and bars were not open to all equally. The report recommended that air bases be closed if civilians did not treat all air men without discrimination.

Gen. Simler said, however, he doubted that a situation would ever develop where that would be considered.

Nixon, Hirohito Visit Has 50-Minute Limit
TOKYO, Sept. 2 (NYT).—That historic, first-time-ever meeting between an American President and a Japanese emperor scheduled for Sept. 26 is going to be a brief one. President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito will spend only 50 minutes together at Elmdorf Air Force Base, near Anchorage, Alaska, it was announced here.

Mr. Nixon and his wife will fly up to Alaska to greet Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako, who will be on a stopover on their way from Tokyo to several European cities.

Blasco, organizer of the flight, which was carrying 258 persons aboard an emergency return to San Francisco after the pilot reported crew members had overcome by carbon monoxide.

Report spokesman said the ad hoc airborne about 90 when it turned around. A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said two men, the first officer and a flight attendant, were hospitalized. Report spokesman said the ad hoc copilot were on pure when the chartered jet. The passengers had been at they were returning two of the stewardesses come off from something eaten. Passenger said that few of the passengers realized was anything seriously.

bon Monoxide
ions Crew of
antic Airliner

JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 2 (AP).—A Universal Air Lines charter flight en route to with 258 persons aboard an emergency return to San Francisco after the pilot reported crew members had overcome by carbon monoxide.

Report spokesman said the ad hoc airborne about 90 when it turned around. A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said two men, the first officer and a flight attendant, were hospitalized. Report spokesman said the ad hoc copilot were on pure when the chartered jet. The passengers had been at they were returning two of the stewardesses come off from something eaten. Passenger said that few of the passengers realized was anything seriously.

Blasco, organizer of the flight, which was carrying 258 persons aboard an emergency return to San Francisco after the pilot reported crew members had overcome by carbon monoxide.

Report spokesman said the ad hoc airborne about 90 when it turned around. A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said two men, the first officer and a flight attendant, were hospitalized. Report spokesman said the ad hoc copilot were on pure when the chartered jet. The passengers had been at they were returning two of the stewardesses come off from something eaten. Passenger said that few of the passengers realized was anything seriously.

Blasco, organizer of the flight, which was carrying 258 persons aboard an emergency return to San Francisco after the pilot reported crew members had overcome by carbon monoxide.



EVERYBODY OUT—Twice a day the 140 pupils who ride to and from school in these three buses hop out and walk across this bridge near Chetek, Wis., which was ruled unsafe for loads over six tons—the weight of just one unloaded schoolbus.

Manson Ordered 'Gruesome' Killings, Watson Tells Court

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (AP).—Charles (Tex) Watson testified calmly yesterday that, acting on orders from Charles Manson, he stabbed and shot four victims in the brutal Sharon Tate murders.

The only one of the five persons present he did not attack when he and other Manson followers invaded the Tate home Aug. 9, 1969, he said, was the actress herself. Susan Atkins has admitted fatally stabbing the pregnant Miss Tate.

Today, Watson said he joined the following night in the fatal stabbings of a wealthy couple, Leon and Rosemary LaBianca.

Watson, 35, was the first Manson follower to say that the clan leader gave orders to kill. "I could see and hear Charlie—hear his voice to kill everybody," Watson said yesterday at his trial on murder charges. "I felt like I was in a dream, half awake and not half awake."

Manson, Miss Atkins and two other women members of Manson's clan have been convicted and sentenced to death for murdering Miss Tate and four visitors at her home. Watson fought extradition from Texas until the trial of the others had begun, and is being tried alone.

Watson's testimony about the slayings generally echoed that of state witnesses at the Manson trial. He said that on the night of the killings Manson handed him a knife and a gun and "he said for me to take the gun and knife and go up to where Terry Melcher used to live and to kill everybody in the house as gruesome as I could."

He said Manson mentioned something about "movie stars," but did not tell him the names of the prospective victims. Mr. Melcher, son of actress Doris Day, is a record producer who once auditioned Manson as a singer but turned him down for a record contract. He once lived at the Tate home.

Speaking of the Tate slayings, Watson said: "Everyone was taking acid (LSD) that night, so I took some." His memory of the night is muddled, he said: "It was wild and it was loud. There was all kinds of noises, screams and noises."

At the Tate home, Watson said, they climbed a fence and immediately saw lights approaching. "A car pulled up and stopped," he said. "I stuck the gun into the car and shot. I don't recall the number of times." The victim, Steven Parent, 18, later was found dead in a car.

Killings Described
Watson said that as Miss Atkins tried to herd occupants into the living room, Jay Sebring, 36, a hair stylist and sometime fiancé of Miss Tate, "started toward me."

He said Miss Atkins cried, "Watch out," and "I turned and emptied the gun at him. I went around and started stabbing him," he said. He said he stabbed her, too, but took no part in looping a rope around the necks of Miss Tate and Sebring. "I was just doing what Charlie told me," he said. "There was forms, but I didn't really see any faces. They were just blobs."

Later, he said, Miss Krenwinkel led him to the lawn where coffee heiress Abigail Folger, 26, lay in a pool of blood. He said he stabbed her, too, but took no part in looping a rope around the necks of Miss Tate and Sebring. "I was just doing what Charlie told me," he said. "There was forms, but I didn't really see any faces. They were just blobs."

Mr. Watson's list covering scores of domestic and imported models produced since 1967 was taken mostly from government files of investigations closed or shelved because officials did not consider the defects to be safety-related or widespread.

The list was contained in a letter to Douglas Toms, director of the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. "The number of cars potentially affected by the specific design defects listed in this letter is well into the millions," Mr. Nader said.

For example, there are perhaps four million Chevrolets on the road today with potentially dangerous motor mounts. And at least as many General Motors cars are equipped with power-assisted brakes that may fail without notice.

U.S. Asks Switzerland To Extradite Leary
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—State Department officials said yesterday legal documents have been filed with the Swiss government for the extradition of Timothy Leary, former Harvard professor who escaped from a California jail after being convicted of drug possession.

The officials said it was uncertain when the Swiss government would make a ruling on the extradition request, stating that the proceedings could prove lengthy.

Not Including Engines
Gen. James disclosed that the \$760 million price does not include the cost of the jet engines. Each plane will have two engines. Gen. James said it was still undecided which engine would be used in the plane, but he indicated that it would probably not be a British-made engine such as the one used in the versions of the Phantom now in use by the Royal Navy and Air Force.

The Phantom—which will bolster both the German air arm, now made up mostly of older and less potent F-104 Starfighters, and NATO—will have some different features than those used by the U.S. armed forces, including leading edge slats on the wings to increase maneuverability. The plane may also be designed for use as either a single or two-seat fighter.

Chicago Vote On Prosecutor Was Reversed

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP).—A member of the grand jury that indicted State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan said today that after the jurors first voted to return no indictment, a special prosecutor, Bernard F. Sears, told them he was not pleased. Mr. Sears then talked to the jurors for 90 minutes to persuade them to return the indictments, the juror said.

"On April 20, 1971, we voted no bills on all indictments Mr. Sears had presented to us," said Clara B. Gougher in a statement. "When he was told, he expressed his displeasure by frowning. 'A no bill' is a declaration of insufficient evidence to support a charge."

Mr. Sears asked the jurors to return the next day. Mrs. Gougher said: "When we came back... he said it appeared it was necessary that he talk to us. He sat down and talked for 90 minutes. He told us he wasn't pleased... and couldn't understand how we could have voted no bills."

"He then started giving us reasons why we should indict each person named in an indictment," Mrs. Gougher's statement was put on the record of the circuit court last night. Mr. Hanrahan and John P. Coghlan, one of the attorneys representing Mr. Hanrahan's co-defendants, flew to Washington, Iowa, yesterday to obtain the statement. Mrs. Gougher was visiting relatives there.

Mr. Hanrahan and the 13 other defendants, including policemen, have refused to plead to the indictments, contending that they are invalid because the defendants say Mr. Sears exerted undue influence on the grand jury. They are expected to ask at a hearing tomorrow that the indictments be quashed.

The indictments charge Mr. Hanrahan and the other defendants with obstructing justice after a police raid in which two Black Panthers were killed. Mr. Sears said again yesterday that he did not unduly influence the jury. He declined, however, to comment directly on Mrs. Gougher's statement.

Jury Is Dissolved
CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—A judge today dissolved the special grand jury, leaving defense attorneys free to question the jurors to determine if special prosecutors unduly influenced their deliberations.

Chief Criminal Court Judge Joseph Power dismissed the grand jury after overruling a petition by Mr. Sears, who was seeking extension of the jury's term for 30 days.

Most of the meetings will be held at the Palais Bourbon, where the French National Assembly meets. Other questions on the agenda are most of the major world issues, including Pakistan refugees, Vietnam, the Middle East, disarmament, economic development and racism.

Informal sources have indicated that representatives from the Eastern European Communist nations hope to turn the debate into a widespread sounding on a European security conference, which they strongly favor.

The U.S. delegation to the congress includes Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y. The Russian delegation will be led by Alexis Shchikov, president of the Supreme Soviet. The Indian delegation is led by G.S. Dhillon, president of the Indian Parliament.

The opening plenary session today was marred by several bomb threats received by telephone operators in the century-old congress hall of the palace. Security men checked out the premises, but the ceremonies were allowed to go on as scheduled.

The Interparliamentary Union was established in 1889 at the instigation of a Frenchman and an Englishman to promote world peace.

Opening an eight-day conference of many of the world's leading lawmakers, Mr. Pompidou said that they should not engage in polemics over such terms as "liberty," for liberty had vastly different meanings in different countries.

He praised the lawmakers for resisting executive power and what he called its insidious temptation to increase executive authority arbitrarily.

Mr. Pompidou was addressing the 59th congress of the Interparliamentary Union. It is the largest gathering of international politicians here since the General Assembly of the United Nations 20 years ago.

Deputy André Chanderbator, a French Socialist and chairman of the group's council, said he thought the question of a European security conference would be the main subject of debate.

Most of the meetings will be held at the Palais Bourbon, where the French National Assembly meets. Other questions on the agenda are most of the major world issues, including Pakistan refugees, Vietnam, the Middle East, disarmament, economic development and racism.

Informal sources have indicated that representatives from the Eastern European Communist nations hope to turn the debate into a widespread sounding on a European security conference, which they strongly favor.

Apollo Probe Proves Moon Has Heat

Concentrated Deep Below the Surface

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (WP).—The moon is definitely a hot celestial body, with its heat concentrated deep in its interior like the earth or in pockets of radioactive minerals 100 miles below the surface.

The evidence for this conclusion comes from the two heat probes drilled almost six feet into the lunar surface last month by Apollo-15 astronaut David R. Scott.

Thermometers placed along the two probes showed that the temperature increased one degree Fahrenheit each foot deeper into the moon, which means that the flow of heat from the moon's interior is only one-fifth of what the heat flow is from the earth's interior.

"This tells us that the abundance of radioactive minerals inside the moon is at least comparable to the abundance inside the earth," said Columbia University's Dr. Marcus Langseth at a press conference at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center. "If these radioactive minerals are uniformly distributed throughout the moon, you should get melting temperatures at depths greater than 300 miles."

It also suggests that the moon and the earth were formed at the same time out of the same elements, but it sheds no light on the question of why the moon is lifeless and the earth is teeming with life.

"It could be that the earth was hot and the moon was cold when they were formed," one scientist said. "And it may be that the earth is cooling down while the moon is heating up."

Most scientists believe that the moon was hot at the time of its formation, and that the heat flowing from its interior today is left over from the cataclysmic events of its first billion years.

One question left unanswered by the two heat probes on the moon is the depth of the heat source. If the heat is flowing upward from molten rock, said Dr. Langseth, then the source of the heat is spread throughout the moon at a depth of about 300 miles.

The heat could be coming from rock that is not hot enough to be molten. If this is the case, Mr. Langseth said, then this radioactive rock might be found only in pockets about 100 miles below the surface.

As World Group Opens Session
Pompidou Urges Lawmakers To Fight Racism, Poverty

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Sept. 2 (UPI).—More than 700 members of parliament from 65 countries heard President Georges Pompidou say in Versailles today that racism and economic inequality were two of the major evils that the world's parliaments should take the lead in eradicating.

Opening an eight-day conference of many of the world's leading lawmakers, Mr. Pompidou said that they should not engage in polemics over such terms as "liberty," for liberty had vastly different meanings in different countries.

He praised the lawmakers for resisting executive power and what he called its insidious temptation to increase executive authority arbitrarily.

Mr. Pompidou was addressing the 59th congress of the Interparliamentary Union. It is the largest gathering of international politicians here since the General Assembly of the United Nations 20 years ago.

Deputy André Chanderbator, a French Socialist and chairman of the group's council, said he thought the question of a European security conference would be the main subject of debate.

Most of the meetings will be held at the Palais Bourbon, where the French National Assembly meets. Other questions on the agenda are most of the major world issues, including Pakistan refugees, Vietnam, the Middle East, disarmament, economic development and racism.

Informal sources have indicated that representatives from the Eastern European Communist nations hope to turn the debate into a widespread sounding on a European security conference, which they strongly favor.

The U.S. delegation to the congress includes Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y. The Russian delegation will be led by Alexis Shchikov, president of the Supreme Soviet. The Indian delegation is led by G.S. Dhillon, president of the Indian Parliament.

The opening plenary session today was marred by several bomb threats received by telephone operators in the century-old congress hall of the palace. Security men checked out the premises, but the ceremonies were allowed to go on as scheduled.

The Interparliamentary Union was established in 1889 at the instigation of a Frenchman and an Englishman to promote world peace.

Opening an eight-day conference of many of the world's leading lawmakers, Mr. Pompidou said that they should not engage in polemics over such terms as "liberty," for liberty had vastly different meanings in different countries.

He praised the lawmakers for resisting executive power and what he called its insidious temptation to increase executive authority arbitrarily.

U.S. Orbiting Observatory May Have Found 'Black Hole'

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Orbiting Astronomical Observatory, a satellite that marked its 1,000th working day in space yesterday, has discovered what scientists suspect is one of the mysterious "black holes" in the sky, a remnant of a star that has shrunk to such density that no light can leave it.

The American spacecraft's ultraviolet telescopes have also supplied evidence of interstellar soot, observations of the apparent shape of dying stars and signs of giant hydrogen clouds surrounding comets.

Results from Orbiting Astronomical Observatory-2, or OAO-2, were reported last week during a two-day symposium at the University of Massachusetts, in Amherst. The meeting was held in conjunction with a conference of the American Astronomical Society.

Long Operating
The observatory was launched Dec. 7, 1968, and carries 11 telescopes that were designed to operate only for a few months. But the satellite is now expected to return data until well past the third anniversary of its launching. From 500 miles above the earth, OAO-2 continuously observed a supposedly twin star system, Beta Lyrae. One star is clearly visible. It has long been assumed that something, possibly another star, was locked in an orbit with the visible star.

The two bodies, one visible and one invisible, would seem to be linked like dumbbells. The invisible object had a mass comparable to the visible star, which led to speculation that it might be a "black hole."

Scientists at Lehigh University, the University of Wisconsin and Goddard Space Flight Center reported at the Massachusetts symposium that the black hole hypothesis would explain the gravitational force and mass of the invisible twin star.

While the existence of black holes has never been confirmed, many scientists have long been convinced that such phenomena must exist.

A black hole, hypothetically, would be the result of a collapsing process in which the material remaining from a burned-out star is drawn in upon itself by its own gravity. Finally, the object becomes so dense and the gravity so strong that neither light nor material can escape.

A black hole would represent the most advanced stage in a star's collapse, far beyond the white dwarf or even the theoretical neutron star stages. The densities of black holes are thought to be so great that a sphere of normal earth rock four miles across would be collapsed to the size of a pinhead—and still have its original weight.

Other scientists reported repeated evidence of solid carbon particles, a sort of stellar soot, in the interstellar dust. Dr. D.P. Gira, of the University of Wisconsin, said that ultraviolet data indicated that the particles were graphite, "fairly spherical, very small and with almost no coating whatsoever."

Col. Herbert said yesterday that he had been transferred from his position as Third Army recruiting officer to a position in industrial operations at Third Army headquarters here. He said he will work with such things as supply, materials, transportation and housing. "It's a civilian job," Col. Herbert said.

A spokesman for the Third Army confirmed the transfer and said Col. Herbert's views about the Army are "basically the reason behind it."

"They said the transfer had nothing to do with my efficiency," Col. Herbert said. "They said it is hard to enlist people with my viewpoint." Earlier this week, the Continental Army Command gave the Third Army its annual award for getting the most re-enlistments.

U.S. Army Shifts Maverick Officer From Recruiting

FORT McPHERSON, Ga., Sept. 2 (AP).—An officer who has accused the Army of harassing him has been transferred from a position where he was responsible for re-enlistments to another job, the Third Army said yesterday.

Col. Anthony Herbert, a decorated combat veteran, says he has been the subject of "one continuous harassment" for two years, since he accused two superior officers of war crimes in Vietnam. Charges against one were dropped; the other case is pending.

Col. Herbert said yesterday that he had been transferred from his position as Third Army recruiting officer to a position in industrial operations at Third Army headquarters here. He said he will work with such things as supply, materials, transportation and housing. "It's a civilian job," Col. Herbert said.

A spokesman for the Third Army confirmed the transfer and said Col. Herbert's views about the Army are "basically the reason behind it."

"They said the transfer had nothing to do with my efficiency," Col. Herbert said. "They said it is hard to enlist people with my viewpoint." Earlier this week, the Continental Army Command gave the Third Army its annual award for getting the most re-enlistments.

U.S. Army Shifts Maverick Officer From Recruiting

FORT McPHERSON, Ga., Sept. 2 (AP).—An officer who has accused the Army of harassing him has been transferred from a position where he was responsible for re-enlistments to another job, the Third Army said yesterday.

Col. Anthony Herbert, a decorated combat veteran, says he has been the subject of "one continuous harassment" for two years, since he accused two superior officers of war crimes in Vietnam. Charges against one were dropped; the other case is pending.

Col. Herbert said yesterday that he had been transferred from his position as Third Army recruiting officer to a position in industrial operations at Third Army headquarters here. He said he will work with such things as supply, materials, transportation and housing. "It's a civilian job," Col. Herbert said.

A spokesman for the Third Army confirmed the transfer and said Col. Herbert's views about the Army are "basically the reason behind it."

Travelling in Switzerland? Get the best watch money can buy—a PATEK PHILIPPE from Gubelin.

GUBELIN
the world's largest Patek Philippe sales and service centres:

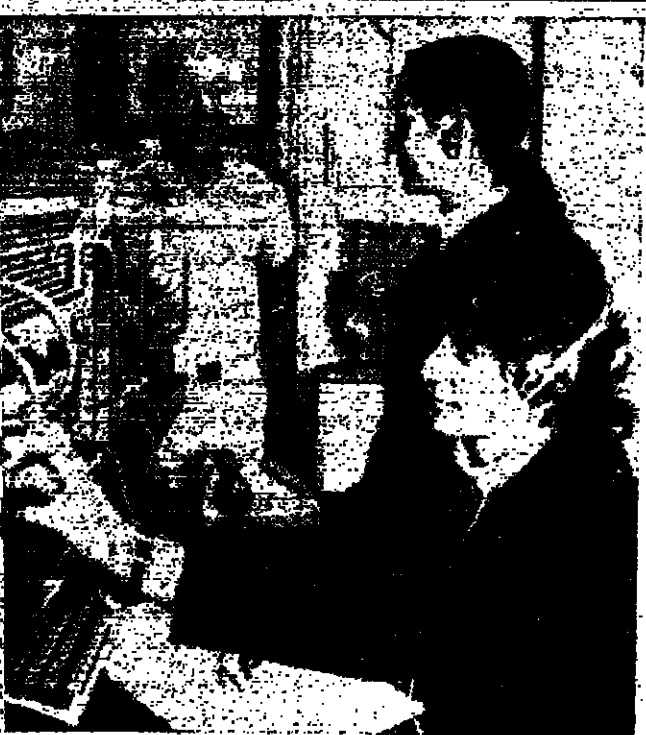
Luzerne, Schweizerhofquai 1
Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 36
Geneve, Place du Molard 1
Berne, Schweizerhofquai 1
Lugano, Via Nassa 7
St. Moritz, Haus Suvretta
Buenos Aires, Argentina
New York, 745 Fifth Avenue

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
15 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. OFE 20-35

STRANDED STUDENTS — CIE,
49 Rue Pierre-Chartron, Paris-8e (225-66-00) will help with air passage to New York on 3d, 4th, 5th and 11th September.

Get choosy about brandy and you will ask for HENNESSY

Blended from the largest and finest reserves of aged Cognac Brandy in the world



A GIRLS—Jocelyne Jamet (seated) and Genevieve Thant working in radio room of the Atlantic Ocean in Port Elizabeth, N.J., as Capt. Bernard Lebaud looks on. They are the newest additions and women serving in the French merchant marine are still apprentices. Time waits for no man.

News Analysis

New Arab Federation Seen Undertaken Effort Yet at Unity

By George S. Mishmeh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The new Federation of Arab Republics voted on this week in Syria, Egypt and Sudan is considered by observers to be the soundest effort yet at achieving Arab unity. The plan skirts pitfalls of unsuccessful efforts at the Arab world. The plan helps solve each other's problems. It is far less ambitious in its attempt to centralize power than plans, which blurred sovereignty of proud Arab nations. Leaders note that despite the emotional appeal the leaders have made on of Arab unity, the new serves mainly these purposes:

Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

After Egyptian President Anwar need for broader Arab

Arabs Vote 98.1% for Federation

Egypt, Libya, Syria Now Linked by Law

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Ten million Arabs gave a 98.1 percent vote today in favor of a federation which brings together nearly half the population of the Arab world.

Egypt, Libya and Syria became the Federation of Arab Republics when officials of the three countries announced an overwhelming "yes" for the federal link-up.

Cairo radio said the vote in Egypt was 98.9 percent in favor. In Damascus, Syrian Interior Minister Ali Zaza put the Syrian figure at 98.4 percent. Libyan voters, according to a broadcast on Cairo radio, put the total affirmative at more than 98.1 percent.

Egyptian Arab Republic

Egyptian Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem announced that Egypt will henceforth be known as the Egyptian Arab Republic. Together, the three countries account for more than 43 million persons against a total Arab world population of 100 million.

The various Arab radios, monitored in Beirut, said that the total eligible to vote in Egypt was 8,200,750, of whom 7,767,837 voted.

In Syria 2,210,405 were eligible to vote and 1,818,205 did so.

The Libyan figures were 518,803 eligible, 477,490 voters.

The total vote was 10,063,532. Announcing the Egyptian vote on Cairo radio, Interior Minister Salem said: "The people have said yes to the decisive battle. They have said yes to the acceptance of great responsibilities... to Arab unity... to a state built on science and faith."

Base for Struggle

In Syria, Mr. Zaza said the affirmative vote provided a strong base for the Arab struggle, unity and "the decisive answer to aggression and aggression."

Political sources said the military effects of the federation would be minimal, at least immediately. It was possible that additional Egyptian warplanes could be stationed in Syria, which would put them within striking distance of Tel Aviv.

But the Arab thinking at present is directed more toward the United Nations meetings later this month than toward any prospect of new warfare, despite hard-line statements from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

As to the prospects for the federation, the sources said it would last as long as all three leaders wanted it to last. A single defection could ruin it.

Guerrillas, Jordan Plan Crisis Talks

AMMAN, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrilla and Jordanian, government representatives will meet in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Monday in an attempt to settle their crisis, it was officially announced here today.

The meeting will be held in the context of Saudi-Egyptian mediation efforts, the Jordanian statement said.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Riad al-Murich, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has represented the government in most contacts with the guerrillas in the last year.

Saudi-Egyptian mediation is being carried out by Saudi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Omar al-Sagoff and Hassan Sabri al-Kholi, the personal representative of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The crisis between the guerrillas and Jordan has led to a virtual political isolation of Jordan in the Arab world.

Iraq closed its border and skies July 18. Relations with Syria were strained when the Jordanian and Syrian forces exchanged tank and artillery fire across their border last month. On one occasion, Syrian aircraft were used to blast Jordanian positions.

On Aug. 12, Syria severed diplomatic relations with Jordan and barred Jordanian overflights.

Lions Called Lazy Bullies, Hyena Termed the Real Killer

SWANSEA, Wales, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The "king of beasts" is a lazy bum, an animal expert said today.

Hans Krunk, deputy director of Kenya's Serengeti Research Institute, also shot down a popular belief that hyenas scavenged animals killed by "king" lion.

The truth is just the reverse, Mr. Krunk said at a convention.

He said that when a lion and a hyena are found together near a carcass, it usually is the hyena that has done the killing—and then may have to stand in line for as much as two days while the lion dines.

As a rule, Mr. Krunk said, the lion is a lazy, thieving bully—and when he does lower himself to do the killing, hyenas often do not turn up for weeks.

And by the time they arrive, he said, the lion's share is gone.

THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP

HELENE DALE

7-Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.

EXPORT DISCOUNT. ON THE SPOT

Using Machine Guns, Grenades, Artillery

Israelis, Guerrillas Clash in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas said today they fought Israeli Army troops for more than five hours in south Lebanon with machine guns and hand grenades.

A Lebanese military spokesman said the Israelis opened artillery fire twice today on the Lebanese border villages of Kfar Hamam and Rachaya el-Foukhar.

He said the first incident, at 10 a.m., lasted for 15 minutes while the second, at 1:30 p.m., lasted for five hours.

The spokesman said in both incidents, the Lebanese army returned fire.

A spokesman for el-Fatah, the biggest guerrilla group, said Israelis laid down an artillery barrage at 9 a.m. and moved troops into the area who fought with Palestinian guerrillas.

At 1 p.m., the Israelis stepped up the attack and called in

heavy artillery. The fighting was still going on at 2:45 p.m. and had extended to Roussat, the spokesman said.

Saiga Stronghold

He described the area as a stronghold for the Syrian-backed Saiga guerrilla group. Also under attack were the heights surrounding Kfar Hamam and Rachaya el-Foukhar, the spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, the military command said Israeli troops and Arab guerrillas fought a small arms and mortar duel at the foothills of Mount Hermon today.

An announcement said six Arab guerrillas were "hit" in the battle north of Jebel Ross, in Lebanon. No Israeli casualties were reported.

According to the Israelis, the exchange of fire raged along the Lebanese frontier "in the morn-

ing and again in the afternoon" following Israeli shelling of guerrillas in Southern Lebanon.

'Region Is Quiet'

"At the time of this announcement (6:50 p.m.) the terrorists appear to have withdrawn and the region is quiet," the announcement said.

Jebel Ross overlooks southern Lebanon which the Israelis call Fatahland because it had served as a major staging area for guerrilla forces belonging to el-Fatah. Israeli troops recently have made frequent sorties into southern Lebanon in search of Arab guerrillas.

1 Dead in Gaza

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Israeli troops shot and killed an Arab guerrilla in Rafah refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip early today, a military spokesman said.

Arab Woman Recovers Her Gold in Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—An Arab woman who fled from her home during the Israeli-Arab war 23 years ago has now returned to find intact the treasure she had hidden just before her hasty flight.

Suraya Abdul Kader Mikbel, who came to Israel two weeks ago under the summer visitors' program for residents from Arab countries, told police at Lydda that before fleeing to Jordan in 1948 she had hidden her gold jewelry and coins in the wall of her house.

Police helped Mrs. Mikbel find the boxes. Mrs. Mikbel hopes to take possession before returning to Amman.

Israel Gives UN An Appeal From 531 Soviet Jews

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 2 (AP).—Israel has given UN Secretary-General U Thant an appeal by 531 Jews wanting to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

A letter signed by them asked Mr. Thant to put the question of Soviet Jews on the agenda of the General Assembly. "Help us," they wrote. "We have no other way in our life: Israel or death."

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah told a news conference yesterday that he had submitted the letter to Mr. Thant "in the hope that the Soviet government will heed the plea."

Mr. Tekoah said all the signatories were from the Soviet state of Georgia and that they comprised the largest group ever to appeal to Mr. Thant on the issue.

U.S.A.
474 pesetas
round trip
from Spain.

It's an easy trip to make. Whether you're in Europe for business or pleasure, family or friends in America are closer than you think.

And the cost is low...by telephone. For example, 474 pesetas for a three-minute, paid, station-to-station call from Spain. The same call from Italy is only 4,954 lire. From France, 36.90 francs. These rates are approximately \$6.75 in U.S. money. Check the local operator for availability of lower night and Sunday rates and rates for other types of calls.

Calling the U.S.A. is the next best thing to being there... and it's the cheapest way to get there.



'In the Same Ship'

In the course of a wide-ranging discussion with James Reston of The New York Times, Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato, commenting on American economic policy, said: "We are in the same ship, so we must make every effort not to sink together."

The truth of this statement, so far as the United States is concerned, has been much discussed since President Nixon's proposed visit to China and his announcement of the new economic policy seemed to open a breach between Washington and Tokyo. If that breach were to be made real, and permanent, there would be little hope for the organization of a peaceful international community in the Far East; the competing interests of mainland China, the Soviet Union and Japan would dominate the whole area west of Guam.

But for Japan, too, this would be a major tragedy. As Mr. Sato made clear, the remilitarization of Japan would be politically almost impossible, and Japan's security is "based on the U.S.-Japan security treaty." Having as yet concluded no peace treaty with the Soviet Union and viewed with deep suspicion by Peking, Japan, isolated from the United States and with no European presence of any importance in the Far East, would be in a very unenviable position.

So Mr. Sato's reference to the same ship was substantially accurate. Where, then, are the leaks which might cause the two nations to sink together? It is fairly clear that the new American China policy is not one

of them, since it is one of those factors described by Mr. Sato as leading to a relaxation of tensions and a better hope for peace. It might even open Chinese markets to Japan, and thus mitigate one of the genuine points of friction between that country and the United States.

For the economic problem is the principal one that Mr. Sato and Mr. Nixon must work out. Japan needs an enormous external market to sustain it, and the United States has provided the largest segment of that market. But this has been at the expense of dislocation and loss within the American economy—causing Mr. Nixon to make his rough-and-ready attack upon the yen. Japanese leaders have shown understanding of the motives behind the President's move, but just how, and to what extent, it will affect the Japanese economy, and ultimately its political structure, remains to be seen.

The dilemma is not easy for either side. The official Japanese reaction has been good, and deserves to be reciprocated. Matters of protocol—Mr. Nixon's intended meeting with the emperor, for example—can be important. But above all, it will be necessary to achieve a multilateral agreement of all the trading nations on the status of the dollar, and a bilateral agreement between the United States and Japan upon import-export relationships. Given that, there is no reason to believe the ship will sink, and every reason to hope that the many essential interests the United States and Japan have in common will continue to prevail.

Should Profits Be Controlled?

Among the complaints lodged by the labor movement against the President's wage-price freeze the most plausible—at least superficially—is this: The freeze is unfair to workers because it prevents wage increases without preventing profit increases. This allegation sounds serious, and it deserves a more candid answer from the administration than simply pointing out that the law under which the President acted did not empower him to control profits. Moreover, and much more important, earnest thought should be given to the feasibility of holding down excessive increases in profits—as well as in wages and prices—after the freeze is over.

We believe that labor's complaint has little validity for the 90-day freeze period itself. In the first place, it should be clearly understood that the President has not frozen wages; he has frozen wage rates. Employees who work more hours or move into better jobs will earn more income. The only increases in wage income that are prohibited are those that would enable people to earn more by working the same number of hours at the same job. Similarly, it is rent, not rental income, that is frozen. A landlord who manages to find tenants for previously vacant apartments will make more money. To keep everything fair, a manufacturer who sells more goods at the same profit per unit should also be allowed to keep the increased profit income. The freeze will prevent him from increasing his profit by raising his prices. So, as we see it, equity problems arise only if he increases profits by increasing productivity.

Labor could certainly argue that the fruits of productivity increases made during the freeze should either be shared by labor and capital or passed on to the consumer in lower prices (which would mean that wages would buy more). This point has logical cogency, but very little practical significance in a period as short as 90 days. Productivity rises slowly—distressingly slowly in the current U.S. economy. The staggering complexities of working out a fair method of sharing the productivity increases that might occur during the freeze would

not be worth the effort. Moreover, profits are currently at a historically low level. In the first quarter of 1971, total profits were less than 8 percent of Gross National Product, down from a 1965 high of over 13 percent, and from an average of more than 10 percent over the decade of the 1960s. Some rise to a more normal level during the freeze period might well be considered equitable as well as useful in stimulating a higher level of investment and employment.

If the freeze is followed, as we believe it should be, by a more permanent mechanism for mitigating inflation, the question of how to control profits will become crucial. It would be obviously unfair to labor, for example, to set up a wage-price review board with general instructions to see that prices and wages rise at the same average percentage rate. Under these circumstances all the benefits of increases in productivity would go to capital and none to labor. The real value of wages would not rise. If labor is to share the benefits of increased productivity, wages must be allowed to rise faster than prices.

Setting some general rules under which wages rise faster than prices seems to us a more feasible way of controlling profits than the frequently suggested excess profits tax. The trouble with an excess profits tax is that it is so hard to define "excess." In theory, companies could pay higher taxes on profits which exceeded those earned in some base period which presumably constituted normality. In practice, as previous experience with excess-profits taxation demonstrates, almost every company will have a reason why its profits were uncommonly low during the base period and will be happy to explain these reasons at tedious length in administrative hearings and litigation.

We share labor's concern that capital ought not to get more than its fair share under whatever wage and price controls are enacted after the freeze. But we hope that some ingenuity will be applied to finding a way of accomplishing this objective without plunging into the swamp of administering an excess-profits tax.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Thieu's Victory

Saigon's political uncertainties are neither aggravated nor alleviated by the results of the assembly elections. President Thieu, despite the concerted attack on him by Vice-President Ky, Gen. Minh and various more dubious fringe elements, won an impressive victory. It is probably a good thing that President Thieu did not sweep the board to the extent of getting an overall two-thirds majority. Had he done so he might have been tempted into dangerously high-handed methods. He is already drifting, propelling himself or being propelled toward something embarrassingly close to dictatorship by the prospects of putting up a solo performance in next month's presidential elections. The blame for this is far from being entirely his. "Big" Minh withdrew, ten days ago for no

real reason other than to leave President Thieu as the only runner. Thereupon the Supreme Court obligingly withdrew electoral regulations which seemed to have had the express intention of disqualifying Marshal Ky. The marshal, with no desire at all to get the president off the hook, is refusing to stand unless the elections are reorganized and postponed for three months.

This situation must be galling for President Nixon just when the light at the end of the Vietnam tunnel is becoming clearly visible. He is doing his best to persuade President Thieu and the other leading Saigon politicians to rise to the occasion, but so far without success. Yet it would be unfair and dangerous to argue that such difficulties negate the great advances that have been made.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

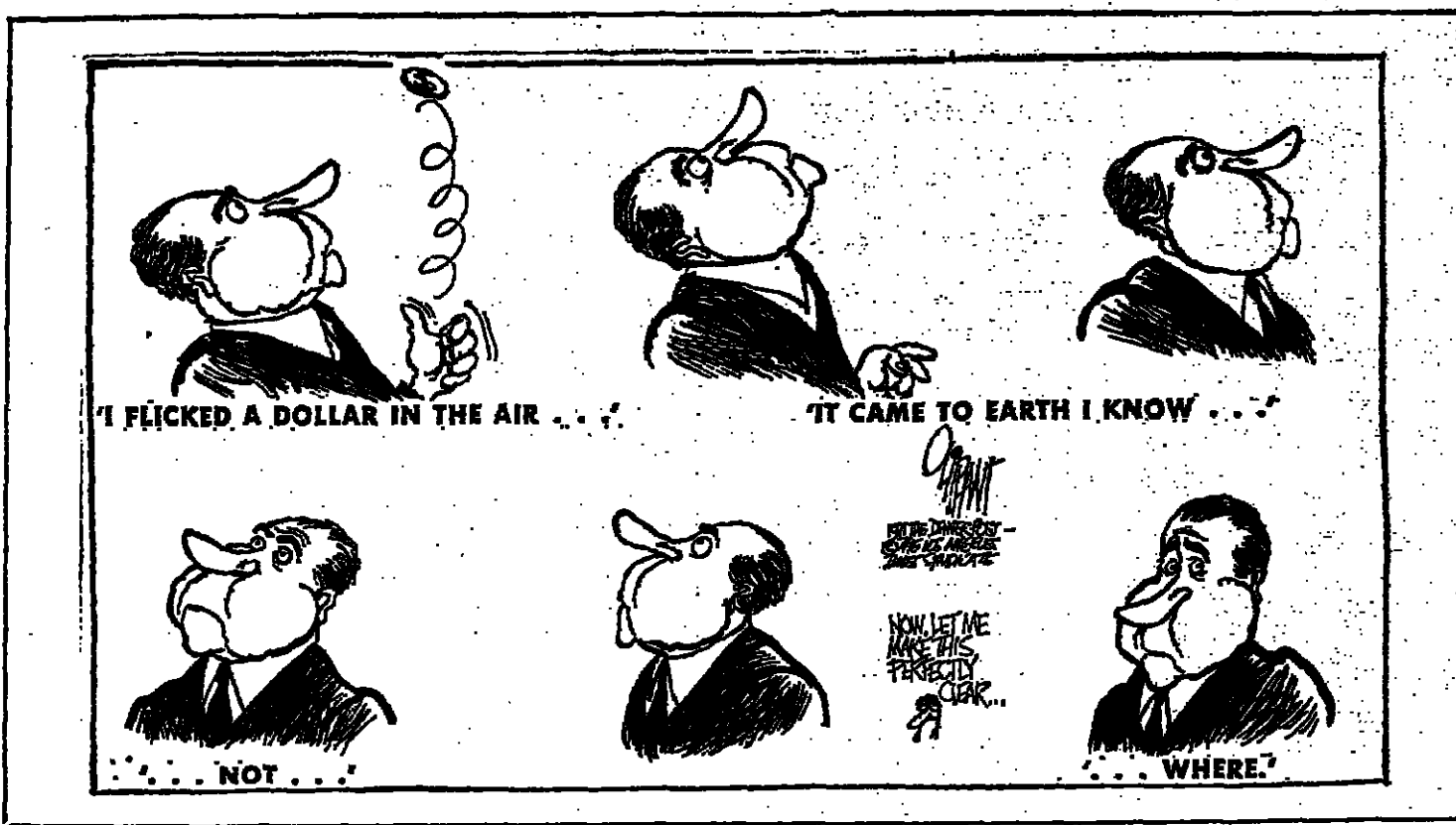
September 3, 1896

NEW YORK—According to a Herald dispatch from Washington, it is reported that Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, will be recalled owing to the protests made by Italian residents, who are dissatisfied with what is described as the policy of inaction pursued by the aforementioned Italian Ambassador, with respect to the lynching of Italians in the United States. A most serious charge!

Fifty Years Ago

September 3, 1971

GENEVA—The Council of the League of Nations, with Mr. Wellington Koo (China) presiding, and the numerous committees had a busy day today. The Council discussed a report by Mr. Bourgeois on intellectual relations between the nations, as concerns the exchange of information on scientific subjects and methods of education. A resolution was passed to appoint a committee to deal with the whole subject.



The Crisis Nobody Needs

By C. L. Sulzberger

ISTANBUL—The one crisis nobody wants to hear about is Cyprus and yet this familiar little volcano seems to be getting ready to explode again. The world already has its hands full with monetary troubles, Middle East troubles, Sino-Russian troubles, North Irish troubles, winding down the Vietnam war and winding up the economy. It deserves the thought of another headache in Cyprus.

This even goes for Greece and Turkey, the main interested parties outside the little island that boasts of having sired Aphrodite. With a government of inactive military men directly running Greece and a government of active military men indirectly running Turkey, both lands covet a respite from crisis and a return to normal life. But they are unlikely to get it.

In both Athens and Ankara, which rarely agree with each other, there is considerable accord on the origins of the present difficulty—but not on what to do about it. Archbishop Makarios clearly got an advance tip that the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers were about to meet last spring so he flew off to Moscow evidently fearing a deal that might reduce his leverage.

Makarios Returns

In any case, Makarios came back determined to block any joint action by Greece and Turkey that might end the deadlock in talks between representatives of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, talks that have been going on more than three years.

When Greek Prime Minister Papadopoulos sent Makarios letters demanding that he ease the growing tension, someone in the archbishop's office leaked them to the press in an effort to undermine Papadopoulos at home. The prime minister is far from being wildly popular but this play fallacy did not help. Greece supports its prime minister's effort to avoid another Cyprus showdown.

As soon as the new Turkish regime took over power and proclaimed martial law, the Greeks sought to improve relations. Both countries are in NATO and provide the main forces for that alliance's Southeast Command, holding the hinge between the Black Sea Straits and the Middle East.

Papadopoulos wrote Nihat Erim, his Turkish analogue, urging a return to the era of friendship

developed when Venizelos led Greece and Atatürk ruled Turkey, and even suggesting that this might some day lead toward federation.

This is rather too long a step to seriously contemplate when viewing the ancient heritage of religious and cultural quarrels that weighs upon the two. Nevertheless, Erim replied that no real advance could be foreseen until there was a Cyprus settlement satisfactory to the 20 percent Turkish minority there.

Papadopoulos had hoped that close Greco-Turkish friendship and at least partial federation might pave the way for a Cyprus solution. Erim thinks the initial step must be federation on Cyprus. It is the old question of whether the chicken or the egg comes first. Greek tradition claims Cyprus

as part of Greece's heritage. This was bypassed in agreements that transferred it from British sovereignty to an independent republic. But Makarios refrigerated the constitution three years after it was promulgated.

For a time Greece attempted high-handed methods and illegally dispatched a military force of 10,000 to Cyprus. In 1964 the Turks were so enraged that they genuinely wanted war with Athens and were only put off—and infuriated—when President Johnson warned them against this in a tough letter.

Although the crisis continued to fester, it didn't erupt. Eventually a UN force was dispatched to keep the local Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots apart and spokesmen from each community began long and still fruitless talks.

But Makarios is unyielding vis-à-vis the Turks and finds Moscow useful to stoke the flames when Athens wants to douse them. An anarchic Cyprus is, of course, a fine way of splitting NATO Greece and Turkey and as a Turkish proverb says: "An open door invites callers."

In their hearts most Greeks want all Cyprus and most Turks want at least partition. But reasonable leadership on both sides sees the desire for compromise. Makarios has again demonstrated that he is clever enough to frustrate any combined efforts by Athens and Ankara to impose a solution, so again the embers of crisis begin to glow. NATO, tormented by island trouble spots, returns Cyprus to the list, a list already featured by the names of Malta and Iceland.

Why Europe Was Stunned

By Ralf Dahrendorf

BRUSSELS—Few expressions have been used more widely to describe the effects of President Nixon's new economic policy than that America's partners are "shocked" and "stunned."

There are several reasons for this: the swiftness of the measures, the absence of consultation, the immediate effects of some decisions taken.

In addition, there are the institutional difficulties which some of America's partners have in articulating a concerted reaction. New implications of President Nixon's decisions are discovered almost every day. Many of us are beginning to see now, after the debates in the European Council of Ministers on monetary matters and in GATT about trade, that whatever the new economic policy means to the United States, it is likely to change the entire texture of international economic relations.

One point should be made to avoid misunderstandings. Many, certainly in Europe, realize the seriousness of the economic problems with which the United States is confronted. We know that the health and stability of the United States are a necessary condition of progress in the free world.

Thus, there is much comprehension for a policy involving drastic and even painful measures. The simultaneous announcement of new tariff and nontariff

barriers which might add up to discriminatory import charges of 25 percent or more is unprecedented in the recent history of world trade. Moreover, these are deliberate and direct actions. It is still not possible to assess their effect in precise quantitative terms. However, it is estimated that nearly 90 percent of the exports of the European communities to the United States, which amount to approximately \$7 billion, will be affected.

The immediate effect is only one side of the picture. There can be little doubt that we are going to see considerable dislocation of trade. This will be partly a response to actual difficulties on the American market, but there may well be strategic dislocations caused by uncertainty over the future of the American market.

Certainly, the suggestion by the director general of GATT is well taken that we have to reconsider the entire system of world trade.

But this is more easily said than done. There may well be a certain parallelism with the international monetary system here, the reform of which has been demanded by many in the last 10 days.

The reasons for this, at least in the field of trade, are twofold. First, while America's partners may be stunned, they are also hurt by the measures. Immediate problems must be solved. The

re-establishment of parties in the monetary field and the removal of the surtax on imports are analogous issues. We shall have to work out, in the near future, a procedure for international talks on the future of trade without having to fear that at the end of a common effort we still have to live with most flagrant discriminations.

The second difficulty is no less serious. A reform of the system of world trade is likely to require a set of very far-reaching decisions. The proposal to create, within the framework of GATT, an equivalent to the club of 10, may be part of these, but it is only one part. We have to reconsider the procedures by which the rules of world trade can be maintained and developed in the light of both the old principles and the new facts of life.

He Has Doubts

I am not at all sure that we are prepared for this, either politically or even intellectually.

One point remains. In the past, the European community has often been charged by the United States with creating a regional bloc, internally coherent, but closed to the outside. Such charges were always exaggerated and even wrong. Yet an element of truth is undeniable in the thesis that Europe signifies the emergence of new regional formations. Now the United States has made sweeping decisions which presumably satisfy its legitimate self-interest.

But these decisions respond to American self-interest without evident regard to the interest of others who are and will continue to be closely allied with the United States. In this sense, the measures are in effect an additional challenge to regionalization.

Whatever the significance may be, it must not take us to the end of liberal economic relations in the world. We all know that it is easier to be liberal while one is moving ahead but it is necessary to be liberal at all times. The affirmation that the United States intends to continue to adhere to this principle which the European community is bound to pursue by conviction and interest is the basis of common action for Americans and Europeans. The sooner a cooperative effort of this kind begins, the better it will be for all of us.

Ralf Dahrendorf, formerly of the West German Foreign Ministry, is a member of the Common Market Commission responsible for external trade and relations. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Bunker vs. Thieu

Regarding the undisguised gloominess, debacle, travesty, burlesque (chinoiserie) heh acted in Saigon's slapstick election proceedings, it is wondered why Capital Hill does so so curiously step-by-step democratic stunts. V-P Nguyen Cao Ky and G Duong Van Chieu Minh. The solution to our Ke Johnson-Nixon dilemma is in plain sight: entrust the long-suffering "man on the street" democratic Nguyen Thieu. This should pose a superable problem with notoriously flexible S. Court. We obviously need Bunker of the patent twaddle being dispensed wily Thieu—and Ellsworth provide the Ky to lessen acute U.S. embarrassment.

After all, he was, then the bunker with General "maverick" when Thieu President Johnson's new as a writer of political and he does know who bodies are buried in a political graveyard. Bunker prize candidacy would pry October campaign with daily needed "candidates and Summing up, it is a particularly for American to learn the central is Nam politics as taught by incumbent president: "One defense for the U.S.—Thieu!"

WARREN H. GOLD
Heidelberg, W. Germany

Labor and the Freeze

I'm frankly shocked at the idea to read how strong major union leaders are to the wage-price freeze, is not also extended to its... Can Messrs. Woodcock, Bridges, et al to me in simple language student of economics stand: "How can you freeze it?" And, if indeed, the method whereby one can add higher costs to an automatic by-product profit freeze must be a "losses" (since the most expedient sought for losses, via increasing price be disallowed). Also, in the various discussions dictions regarding the net effect on domestic versus foreign car prices, higher prices (reflected across-the-board) would the added higher costs importers because of the tion of the dollar) put How can the prices of cars (or any other items matter) be increased if it freeze on all prices?

ROBERT B.
Frankfurt.

Investments Abroad

It is understandable to President Nixon, for political purposes, make self-serving phrases like "United States is fighting competition with its behind its back" while to the balance-of-trade in general and American trade in particular, all find that, in light of obnoxious rhetoric, all befit President of the largest and the supposed leader "free world."

Although it can be said has been done by U.S. for a long time, that investments eventually prove the balance-of-situation, it can never be that they will improve the balance-of-trade. The goal of an improved of payment situation overseas (in part) must be reached, however, because insatiable expansion demand of these industries, more re-investment and turn to the U.S. as a further outflow of funds same time it has created a net of overseas market marauding, thereby, has actually eliminated export by their U.S. parent firm as hurting their own weaker and home-based competitors.

BERNARD L. ROSEN
Venice.

Dollar's Wor

When we need you let us down. Why don't on publishing "One Do worth yesterday."? Too WILFRED P. L. F.

Brussels.

And how?

Dischord

Apparently whoever put that piano on an Airlines 747 CHIT. Aug. public use has never best of residence to party where some amazing a few martini under the down to "entertain" the

Paris.

Idios, Spain.

The Chinese Entry

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The Chinese film "Red Detachment of Women" was presented at the Venice Festival on Monday night with Communist China's ambassador to Italy, Chen Shun, in attendance. The film, which was shown in the press this morning, is an opera ballet, danced by a group of women in red uniforms, and is set in the 1930s.

The film is an opera ballet, danced by a group of women in red uniforms, and is set in the 1930s. It is a story of a woman's struggle for freedom and justice. The film is a masterpiece of Chinese opera and ballet, and is a must-see for anyone interested in Chinese culture.

The film is a masterpiece of Chinese opera and ballet, and is a must-see for anyone interested in Chinese culture. It is a story of a woman's struggle for freedom and justice. The film is a masterpiece of Chinese opera and ballet, and is a must-see for anyone interested in Chinese culture.

The film is a masterpiece of Chinese opera and ballet, and is a must-see for anyone interested in Chinese culture. It is a story of a woman's struggle for freedom and justice. The film is a masterpiece of Chinese opera and ballet, and is a must-see for anyone interested in Chinese culture.

The film is a masterpiece of Chinese opera and ballet, and is a must-see for anyone interested in Chinese culture. It is a story of a woman's struggle for freedom and justice. The film is a masterpiece of Chinese opera and ballet, and is a must-see for anyone interested in Chinese culture.



Dustin Hoffman asleep on his wife Anne's shoulder at Venice Film Festival. His new film is an official entry.

Zoe's Hall's interpretation of the defeated braggart, while Wendell Buron, as the novice prisoner, Michael Geer as the penitentiary's raving queen and Danny Fendelman as the effeminate youth in need of a protector—all accomplish individual work of excellence.

Claude Lelouch's latest, "Smic, Smac, Smoc," is somewhat reminiscent of René Clair's "Under the Roofs of Paris," which is a film for the cinema, not for the stage. It is a story of a man's search for love and meaning in a world of chaos.

A full, Danish film, "Kærlighed og Krig," seen yesterday on the festival, was a masterpiece of Danish cinema. It is a story of a man's love for a woman during the war, and is a beautiful example of Danish film-making.

The film is a masterpiece of Danish cinema, and is a beautiful example of Danish film-making. It is a story of a man's love for a woman during the war, and is a beautiful example of Danish film-making.

The West and the 'Other' Kinds of Medicines

By Alton Blakeslee

NEW YORK (AP)—For any one of a raft of human illnesses, there are at least four different cures:

● In China, cure can come from sticking thin needles into nerve points under the skin, in the art of acupuncture.

● In Africa, cure can come from witch doctors using magical words and perhaps a sprinkling of powdered horn of rhinoceros.

● In India, cure can come from herbs known for thousands of years to doctors of Ayurvedic medicine.

● In Europe and the United States, cure can come from a doctor's sympathetic conversation and some innocuous sugar pills.

They all work because the patient wants to get well, and has faith that his doctor is helping him. They work because so many human ailments are purely psychological, stemming from bent or fractured emotions, or personal problems. In fact, it is estimated that one-third of the Americans going to doctors for help have some physical basis for their illness, and in another third their symptoms cannot be explained by, or else are out of proportion to, any physical findings.

People around the world are subject to similar complaints stemming partly or solely from psychic tensions—nervousness, severe itching, some headaches, eczema, some irregular or fast heartbeats, some muscle cramps, faintness, high blood pressure at times, ulcers, constipation, blurred vision, insomnia, weakness... the list goes on.

The needle doctor, the witch doctor, the herb doctor deal with such complaints much as does the doctor in the great medical center or in a small town—with reassurance and instillation of some faith.

Faith Healing
But in a subcategory of "other medicines," many Western doctors say that faith healing accounts for all the good results claimed by needle, witchcraft and herb practitioners. The human body, they point out, has remarkable powers of self-healing against infection and injury, even if a physical treatment is given—a phenomenon that often assists Western doctors as well.

But other physicians disagree that nothing more than faith healing is always involved, and are suggesting closer, more objective, looks at acupuncture, yoga, meditation, and herb and folk medicines around the world.

In India, medicinal use of plants is mentioned in the Rig Veda, written between 4800 and 1800 B.C., which some historians call perhaps the oldest repository of human knowledge.

The Ayurvedic system of medicine came later; it depends upon plants and herbs. Indian literature lists more than 1,500 plants presumed to have some medicinal value in seeking a balance between the "humors" of the body to maintain health.

Ayurvedic physicians offer a 14-day "rejuvenation course," a shortened version of a 42-day treatment using massage, exercise, meditation, a salt-free diet and other means aimed at curing chronic diseases. Proponents say that cheap medicines and treatments offered by the Ayurvedic and two other systems of medicine to India—the Unani and the Siddha—can cure chronic diseases, including cases of paralysis, on which Western doctors have given up.

Re-examination
While such claims are disputed in the United States, there is no question that some medicines derived from herbs and plants used by the Indian practitioners and in folk medicine have had effects.

From plants came digitalis to add a weakened heart, quinine for malaria fever, citrus juices to combat scurvy, and ephedrine to relieve asthmatic attack. From India came rauwolfia, leading to a potent tranquilizer and a drug to control high blood pressure.

Folk medicines are now being re-examined or explored in small but growing research programs. Scientists based in Hawaii are studying folk medicines of the Pacific Ocean peoples. Thus far they have turned up remedies that show promise of acting against cancer, of killing pain or tranquilizing patients, as well as agents capable of inducing abortion. Natives knew about such properties. A Swedish group is looking into the medicines of South American Indians. Other researchers are taking a new look at yoga, particularly a popular form known as trans-

cedental meditation, finding that the meditative state produces a number of measurable physiological changes, such as reduced oxygen consumption and slowed heartbeat, and changes in brain waves.

Some young people credit it with helping them give up drugs—marijuana, LSD, even heroin—because the feelings induced by drugs cannot compare with the mental experience from meditation.

Transcendental meditation is credited with relieving mental and physical tension, is being studied as a means of controlling blood pressure, and may have other uses in clinical medicine, say some researchers. It induces a mental state quite distinct from wakefulness, sleep, dreaming, or the states produced by hypnosis and autosuggestion, one careful study concludes.

Acupuncture
Quite startling and baffling are the descriptions of surgery performed in China with acupuncture as the only anesthetic. Patients have had brain surgery while talking calmly with the surgeons, eating orange slices, apparently feeling no pain, while clapping in their hands the little red book of Chairman Mao's thoughts.

Their only treatment, said Chinese surgeons, was to have a few three-inch-long needles inserted into the webbing between thumb and forefinger.

Does acupuncture involve some kind of hypnosis or suggestion that there will be no pain, some ultrasonic instilled in the patient, or is it "trickery," as some Western doctors maintain? Or is there some physiological phenomenon that calls for understanding and possibly further development?

Chinese doctors say they do not know how acupuncture achieves what it does, but they say it works, that for thousands of years it has helped patients with headaches, liver problems, fevers, pain, rheumatism, polio, asthma, kidney infections, tuberculosis and other diseases. It is a mystery well worth investigating, say some U.S. doctors. Old perhaps as the first tribal groupings is the witch doctor, many of them, as in Africa, working on the belief that illness is caused by evil spirits, which must

be exorcised through incantations and with the aid of sometimes of potions of magical properties.

The witch doctor, by all accounts, has two things going for him. One is his naive wit and power of observation, which helps him determine the nature of illness, and the personality of his patient.

An American doctor tells of having his first meeting one day with a witch doctor in Africa, then seeing him a few days later. The American was dressed in exactly the same clothes he had worn the first day, with an array of pencils and pens in his breast pocket. The witch doctor studied him momentarily, and said, "You had one more pencil the other day."

Secondly, the witch doctor "never fails. If the patient dies, as is frequently the case, it is simply conceded that the evil spirit is stronger than the medicine," says Ethel E. Thompson, a chemist who studied witch doctor practices and medicines in Africa.

Witch doctors have plant medicines, and a bagful of special things not likely to be adopted by Western medicine—a Zulu witch doctor's materials include such items as herbal remedies wrapped in small glass balls, powdered horn of rhinoceros, pieces of crocodile skin, bits of bark, dried insects, and a smorgasbord of other specialties, Dr. Thompson says.

Witch doctors in Africa and their counterparts in Hawaii, Haiti and elsewhere use the native belief in magic and spirits and suggestibility to cast spells, sometimes frightening people to death. Those marked with a death spell have actually died within a few days to ten days' time. Western doctors speculate that the cause may be shock produced by sudden release of adrenalin, or that the adrenal glands stop functioning, so the heart stops, too.

Says Dr. Thompson: "After considering all factors, let us not have undue contempt for the witch doctor nor disregard him completely. He knows each and every member of his tribe, and is an expert psychologist. He inspires implicit faith in his people, shares their culture, and sees them to the best of his ability and we, too, are taking some of his medicines."

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS - SORBONNE (PARIS IV)
Département d'Études de Langue et de Civilisation Française
47 Rue des Ecoles, Paris-5e.

GRADUATE COURSES

University Courses:
YEARLY—1st semester: October-February.
2d semester: February-June.
BY-SEMESTER—1st or 2d semester.
MAGISTÈRE de Langue et de Civilisation Françaises
Special Summer Session: July-October and 1st and 2d semester. Equivalent to M.A. credit in U.S.A.
Coordinated Session: September-October (28 classes per-week).
Courses for teachers of French language and Civilization (on request).
Specialized training courses in all fields (on request).
October-February; February-June.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

French language and Civilization courses at all levels.
Practical Courses (8, 12 or 25 hours per week).
Junior year abroad programs.
Study programs adapted for American students following the U.S. academic program. All levels of courses during the month of January.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN PARIS

An Independent Two-Year Liberal Arts College, chartered in the District of Columbia.
Cooperative Agreements with the George Washington University.
Transfer of Credits throughout the United States.
21 Avenue Bosquet, Paris-7e. — Tel.: 551.21.57.

PERSHING HALL

THE AMERICAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN PARIS
Member of the European Council of International Schools
ANNOUNCES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1971

Its change of residence to new and larger quarters.
68, rue d'Auteuil Paris 16e.
Telephone: 527-71-17 - 238-04-59

French curriculum, French language instruction on all levels, classes, highly trained personnel, full day Kindergarten.

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

101, Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e).
The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners.
Official school of French language — Lectures — Language Laboratory — Private lessons — Cinema — Phonetic laboratory.
YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!
Preparation for Diplôme de Commercial Interpreter in French.
BAR — RESTAURANT — ROOMS.

IJOY LEARNING FRENCH

Classes, intensive and part-time throughout the year.
Complete beginners especially welcome. Lab. Language practice high the theatre. Daily cultural club-activities. New classes at all levels start: September 13 at.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

101, Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e). — Tel.: 551.21.57.

SWITZERLAND

GRANS S/IERRE VS - SWITZERLAND

The sanest resort in Switzerland
THE INTERNATIONAL ALPINE INSTITUTE (girls/boys from 5-14 years)

LE CHAPERON ROUGE

Telephone: (037) 7 25 80,
guarantees the following programs:

Sections:
French: Kindergarten until 5th Grade included (Program of French Lycees).
Anglo-American: The first 8 Grades.
Italian: Elementary program and the 3 "Medie."
German: Primary and Secondary program.
Nursery School.
Daily period for all Winter and Summer sports at the school.
Study and use of foreign languages.
Individual Guidance for each student.
Holiday courses in Summer, at Christmas and Easter.
Regular escorted trips Paris-Crans and return organized by the school.
Easy terms of payment.

For further information and prospectus, please write to the School. Mr. Bagnaud, the Headmaster, will meet interested parents in Paris at Hôtel de France, 22 Rue d'Antin, Paris-2e. Tel.: 01-42-61 or 01-42-64, on Wednesday, September 8th, from 6 to 8 p.m., and on Thursday, September 9th, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

TASIS

The American School in Switzerland

Lugano

M. CRIST FLEMING

Director of Admissions-TASIS

6926 Montagnola-Lugano

Tel. Lugano 2 89 84

GRADES 7 thru 12

Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.
Admission: Invited from European ages 12 to 17 for American college preparation.
Write: Director of Admissions-TASIS
6926 Montagnola-Lugano
Tel. Lugano 2 89 84

COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CHATAIGNERAIE

The famous 58-year-old boarding and day school. Now owned and operated by the Parents. In gracious buildings in the countryside overlooking Lake of Geneva.
Places are available for boys and girls, boarders or day pupils, aged from 10 to 20, for the opening of the new school year on September 7.

For details, write now to Director of Administration, College International de la Chataigneraie, 1297 Fexenex, Switzerland. (Tel.: (022) 76 24 31.)

FRANKLIN COLLEGE LUGANO

American two-year liberal arts college. A.A. degree program. International faculty. Coeducational student-body ratio. Field Research trips. Member American Ass'n of Junior Colleges.
Affiliated Institute for European Studies as a special one-year program emphasizing contemporary European affairs.
Write to: Director of Admissions, Franklin College, 8822 Lugano, Switzerland

HOLLAND

The American International School of Rotterdam
Kindergarten through Grade 9 - American Curriculum
Hillegoedstraat 21, Rotterdam. — Tel. 010-225371

The International School of Amsterdam
Kindergarten through Grade 10 - American Curriculum
Veelstrat 79, Amsterdam — Tel.: 020-257125

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE

GERMANY - FRANCE - SPAIN - ENGLAND

The Bönningheim Campus of Schiller College, located between Stuttgart and Heidelberg, is open to Freshmen and Sophomore college students.
For information and applications, please contact:
Director of Admissions, Schiller College
1151 Rheinbergstrasse, Germany. Telephone: (07145) 51684
The Bönningheim Campus is a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges and offers a wide range of liberal arts courses. Approved for V.A. Benefits.

GREAT BRITAIN

1971 TAYMOUTH CASTLE SCHOOL 1972

ABERFELDY, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND.
HERRINGSWELL MANOR SCHOOL
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND.
Co-Educational Boarding - American Curriculum.
Vacancies available for 1971/72. Grades 7 thru 12.

U.S.A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS

LEARN COMPUTERS

IN THE U.S.A.

IBM PROGRAMMING

SYSTEM/360 COURSE \$449

IBM KEY PUNCH

OPERATORS COURSE \$149

WE INVITE COMPARISON

CPU COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED

852 BROADWAY (Cor. 14 St.) N.Y., N.Y. YU 2-4000

Calvert School

Box 982-1, Treasury Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21218.

Parent's Name _____

Address _____

Country _____ Child's Age _____ Gr. _____

Looking for the best U.S. college for your son or daughter?

PRINCETON EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

can help by recommending three to ten colleges based on student preferences and qualifications. \$50.00 for 15-page report via air mail. Applications processed within 48 hours of receipt.
Send for free brochure/application: PEC, 1100-D State Road, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

MAJORCA

(By the Mediterranean Sea)
Anglo-American co-education, all ages. Pre K to 12th Grade. Private U.S. College Board and British GCE exams. Only accredited American curriculum school in Majorca. Outstanding staff. Tutorial instruction. Class ratio 1:12. Supervised modern boarding facilities - excursions. Full term commences Sept. 27, 1971. Inquire: Sara Lane Wise, Director, BALEARIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL (Founded in 1967). Calve Sotelo 599, Palma de Mallorca. Tel. Day 23 41 31. Night 23 27 02. C.A.B. COLLEGE.

Calvert School

Box 982-1, Treasury Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21218.

Calvert School

Box 982-1, Treasury Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21218.

Calvert School

Box 982-1, Treasury Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21218.

SPAIN

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL IN SPAIN

Boarding and Day School for pupils 13 to 19 years.
Preparation for GCE 'O' and 'A' Level Examinations.

American Curriculum

SAT and AOT testing center.
Write to: Secretary,
Federico Rubio 14, Sevilla.
Telephone: 22.02.40

ITALY

OVERSEAS SCHOOL OF ROME

Founded in 1947

800 students of 35 nationalities, grades pre-junior - 12. American curriculum - Honors and advanced placement courses. 90% of graduates attend American and British universities. Average class size in High School: 12. College counseling and placement.

Via Cassia 811, 00189, Rome, Italy. Tel.: 367.4841.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS SCHOOL

IN ROME - FOUNDED IN 1952
College level courses - Co-education.
Humanities, Social Sciences, Business Administration (accounting, management, marketing, Secretarial Science (mono and bilingual).
Day and resident.
Via XX Settembre 27B, Rome. — Tel.: 487.117.

AUSTRIA

GLORIA FELIX SCHOOL, LECH-ARLBERG

Excellent boarding school (American curriculum). 4th-10th grade, coed boarding, limited to 40. Digitized home atmosphere in luxurious chalet. 5 months ski-training, summer sports, culture trips, intensive language courses. Accommodation facilities for visiting parents. Cost and care or visit also for special EUROPEAN CARE program.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN COLLEGE

* AS and AA degrees; * Transfer credit; * University level staff; * Low student-staff ratio.

Telephone: 68584.

52 Av. des Bains, Mondorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG.

AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL

* Grades 9 through 12; * College preparatory; * Top-quality staff; * Supervised boarding.

Write for bulletin:

52 Av. des Bains, Mondorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG.

Don't miss the Tribune's

SPECIAL FEATURE ON

EDUCATION

which will be published on

Friday, 15th October

This important feature will highlight what is going on in the International World of Education... and will contain advertisements from most of Europe's International Schools, Universities, Camps and Institutes.

To place an advertisement, contact our Representative in your country, or:

Mme Françoise CLEMENT
21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e). Tel.: 225-38-90. Telex: 28568.

French Reserves Hit Records

Monthly Gains Set Debt Payments

Sept. 2 (AP).—British reserves last month by \$396 million—to set level in history.

At the end of the month, the total of \$200 billion calculated at the end of the month is \$240 to \$250 billion.

It was the biggest single month. The reserves would have been but for a government make two repayments of \$250 million in advance of their dates.

A repayment of \$250 million, thus completion of a huge debt payment. The reserves were a long-term debt of \$25 million.

Words, Britain's true last month totaled of \$251 million, a third of total.

A rush by foreign investors—into sterling was a factor in President Nixon's announcement to announce his emergency economic measures. For government reported that Britain's reserves were recorded two weeks ahead of Nixon's Aug. 15.

Record Set
Sept. 2 (AP).—A total of \$200 billion, pushed French new high of \$226 (\$258 billion) last Finance Ministry.

Record was set in 1967, when the reserves were \$200 billion.

Reserves Rise
Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Reserves rose to \$200 billion at the end of July from \$190 billion in June, the Bank said.

Officials Seen Failing
Free on Money Policy
Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary a six-hour meeting out any apparent solving their dilemma.

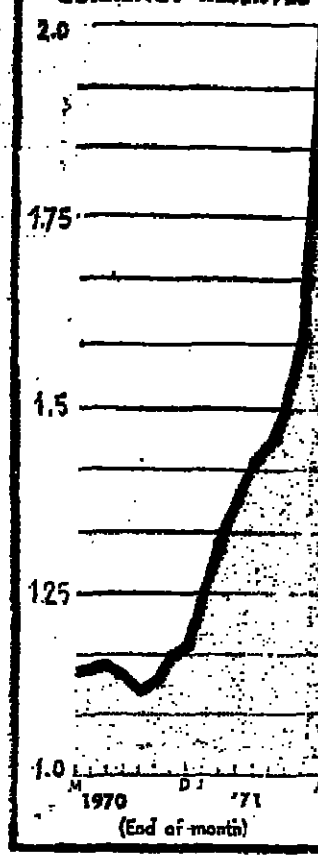
Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary a six-hour meeting out any apparent solving their dilemma.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary a six-hour meeting out any apparent solving their dilemma.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary a six-hour meeting out any apparent solving their dilemma.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Market monetary a six-hour meeting out any apparent solving their dilemma.

BRITAIN'S GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES



British Bank Rate Slashed To 5 Percent

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percentage point and shortly afterwards disclosed that its reserves had soared to a record.

Both announcements were a direct backwash of the flow of "hot" money stemming from the dollar crisis.

Foreign investors have been getting rid of their dollars to buy sterling in a massive gamble that if the British currency is revalued as part of an international package deal to realign all currencies against the lower value of the dollar, they would reap an enormous profit by selling their sterling at its then higher value.

To make the possibility of such transactions less attractive, the government last weekend stopped payment of interest to foreign holders of sterling. Now, by cutting back the interest rate they hope to stall further sterling speculative buying.

Government spokesmen went out of their way today to stress that although a cut in bank rate would normally be designed to make borrowing cheaper for industrial expansion, this time it was dictated by international events and was not specifically to boost the domestic economy.

The reduction is expected to increase demand in the money market for loan funds as the money and bill rates will be lowered in line with the new bank rate, dealers said.

This probably will encourage potential borrowers to start projects which previously had been postponed due to the high interest rates.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percentage point and shortly afterwards disclosed that its reserves had soared to a record.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percentage point and shortly afterwards disclosed that its reserves had soared to a record.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percentage point and shortly afterwards disclosed that its reserves had soared to a record.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percentage point and shortly afterwards disclosed that its reserves had soared to a record.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percentage point and shortly afterwards disclosed that its reserves had soared to a record.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The government today slashed its 6 percent bank rate by 1 percentage point and shortly afterwards disclosed that its reserves had soared to a record.

Hopes for Japan-U.S. SEC Orders Economic Accord Fade

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—The prospects for an early "package" settlement of Japan-U.S. economic differences appeared to be fading here in the wake of tight new Japanese foreign exchange controls and continuing U.S. vagueness on the terms for removal of the 10 percent import surcharge.

Assistant Secretary of State Philip Trezise left today after three days of inconclusive bargaining with officials. The Japanese reaffirmed their stand that the surcharge should be removed in exchange for a fixed upward revaluation of the yen, and Mr. Trezise stressed that the United States sees "no direct connection" between the two issues.

Faced with an elusive U.S. bargaining posture and uncertainty in the European money markets, authorities here have tightened up their foreign exchange controls during the past three days.

They are frankly seeking to keep the yen from rising much above 7 percent, pending the outcome of the Japan-U.S. economic conference in Washington next week and the Group of Ten ministerial meetings in London Sept. 15-16.

The value of the yen remained near 338.6 to the dollar for the second straight day today—6.32 percent above the old parity of 360.

Should the United States prove unwilling to remove the import surcharge in exchange for currency realignments, the Bank of Japan would seek to make the rate of revaluation here as minimal as possible, and the new controls are seen as a way to preserve Japanese bargaining leverage during the coming negotiations.

Another factor influencing the thinking of Japanese officials is that the United States might eventually have to alter its present unyielding stand on devaluation of the dollar in order to shake the French from their current position.

By holding the value of the yen down as much as possible for as long as possible, Japan hopes to reduce the combined overall impact of a U.S. devaluation and a revaluation in Tokyo on Japanese exports.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed slightly weaker on European currency markets today.

In London, the sterling-dollar rate was \$2.4575-96 in late trading, up from \$2.4550 at yesterday's close. Trading was unsettled by the discount rate reduction and the record rise in British reserves.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 3.3990 deutsche marks, down from an opening of 3.3975, a rise of 3.3955, and yesterday's close of 3.3955 DM.

Today's close was an effective DM revaluation of 7.99 percent, based on the value of one DM in U.S. cents, compared with an effective revaluation of 7.7 percent yesterday.

Frankfurt dealers reported fairly quiet trading.

In Paris, the dollar was at 5.32-33 francs on the free market at the close, equivalent to a franc revaluation of about 4.2 percent. It compares with 5.325-335 francs in the morning and 5.33-35 francs late yesterday.

On the commercial market, the dollar closed at 5.31-32 francs, compared with 5.31 at yesterday's close. Trading was relatively active.

In Brussels, the dollar was at 48.24-28 francs in late trading on the official market and 48.26-28 on the free market. At the fixing it was at 48.25, compared with 48.40 yesterday.

In Zurich, the dollar was trading at 3.9550-50 francs, down from 3.9550-50 yesterday.

Dollar Rates Drop Slightly In Europe

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed slightly weaker on European currency markets today.

In London, the sterling-dollar rate was \$2.4575-96 in late trading, up from \$2.4550 at yesterday's close. Trading was unsettled by the discount rate reduction and the record rise in British reserves.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 3.3990 deutsche marks, down from an opening of 3.3975, a rise of 3.3955, and yesterday's close of 3.3955 DM.

Today's close was an effective DM revaluation of 7.99 percent, based on the value of one DM in U.S. cents, compared with an effective revaluation of 7.7 percent yesterday.

Frankfurt dealers reported fairly quiet trading.

In Paris, the dollar was at 5.32-33 francs on the free market at the close, equivalent to a franc revaluation of about 4.2 percent. It compares with 5.325-335 francs in the morning and 5.33-35 francs late yesterday.

On the commercial market, the dollar closed at 5.31-32 francs, compared with 5.31 at yesterday's close. Trading was relatively active.

In Brussels, the dollar was at 48.24-28 francs in late trading on the official market and 48.26-28 on the free market. At the fixing it was at 48.25, compared with 48.40 yesterday.

In Zurich, the dollar was trading at 3.9550-50 francs, down from 3.9550-50 yesterday.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed slightly weaker on European currency markets today.

In London, the sterling-dollar rate was \$2.4575-96 in late trading, up from \$2.4550 at yesterday's close. Trading was unsettled by the discount rate reduction and the record rise in British reserves.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 3.3990 deutsche marks, down from an opening of 3.3975, a rise of 3.3955, and yesterday's close of 3.3955 DM.

Today's close was an effective DM revaluation of 7.99 percent, based on the value of one DM in U.S. cents, compared with an effective revaluation of 7.7 percent yesterday.

Frankfurt dealers reported fairly quiet trading.

In Paris, the dollar was at 5.32-33 francs on the free market at the close, equivalent to a franc revaluation of about 4.2 percent. It compares with 5.325-335 francs in the morning and 5.33-35 francs late yesterday.

On the commercial market, the dollar closed at 5.31-32 francs, compared with 5.31 at yesterday's close. Trading was relatively active.

SEC Orders Probe Against Fund Official

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered an investigation into charges of securities law violations against Edward A. Merkle, president and chief executive officer of Madison Fund, Inc.

Madison, one of the largest closed-end investment companies, is not itself charged with any wrongdoing.

The commission's staff has alleged that since 1968 Mr. Merkle has repeatedly made investments with Madison's money that deceived and defrauded Madison's shareholders, and that violated various sections of the Investment Company Act.

A closed-end investment company is similar to a mutual fund, in that investors buy shares in a company which invests in a diversified list of securities. However, only a specified number of shares in a closed-end company is sold, and those who wish to buy shares must find a shareholder willing to sell to them.

The staff charged that Mr. Merkle repeatedly used money invested by Madison shareholders for the benefit of the Missouri Kansas Texas Railroad, Katy Industries, and South-Western States Management Corp., a group of affiliated companies, in which Mr. Merkle held various offices.

He was charged primarily with placing funds belonging to Madison with various banks, sometimes in accounts that paid no interest, as an inducement to these banks to make loans to the other companies in which he was interested.

In addition, the staff has charged Mr. Merkle with causing Madison Fund to purchase large amounts of both stocks and bonds of National Industries Inc. without disclosing that he was employed by National Industries.

Other violations
Mr. Merkle was also charged with repeated violations of various reporting requirements and with many other violations of the ban on transactions between registered investment companies and affiliated organizations or persons.

Mr. Merkle said in New York yesterday, "As far as I am aware, I have never done anything that would violate any of the securities laws. Furthermore, I deny categorically that any stockholder of Madison has been injured or suffered any loss as the result of any of the transactions referred to by the SEC."

"As a matter of fact, one of the transactions investigated by the SEC, involving Bath Industries, resulted in a profit of over \$3.4 million to Madison."

Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered an investigation into charges of securities law violations against Edward A. Merkle, president and chief executive officer of Madison Fund, Inc.

Madison, one of the largest closed-end investment companies, is not itself charged with any wrongdoing.

The commission's staff has alleged that since 1968 Mr. Merkle has repeatedly made investments with Madison's money that deceived and defrauded Madison's shareholders, and that violated various sections of the Investment Company Act.

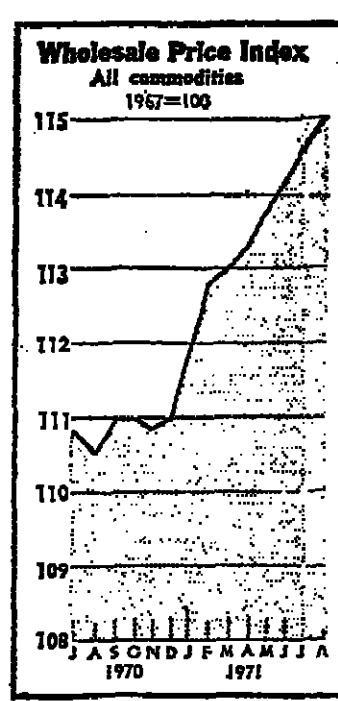
A closed-end investment company is similar to a mutual fund, in that investors buy shares in a company which invests in a diversified list of securities. However, only a specified number of shares in a closed-end company is sold, and those who wish to buy shares must find a shareholder willing to sell to them.

The staff charged that Mr. Merkle repeatedly used money invested by Madison shareholders for the benefit of the Missouri Kansas Texas Railroad, Katy Industries, and South-Western States Management Corp., a group of affiliated companies, in which Mr. Merkle held various offices.

He was charged primarily with placing funds belonging to Madison with various banks, sometimes in accounts that paid no interest, as an inducement to these banks to make loans to the other companies in which he was interested.

In addition, the staff has charged Mr. Merkle with causing Madison Fund to purchase large amounts of both stocks and bonds of National Industries Inc. without disclosing that he was employed by National Industries.

Other violations
Mr. Merkle was also charged with repeated violations of various reporting requirements and with many other violations of the ban on transactions between registered investment companies and affiliated organizations or persons.



Index Up .7% On Wholesale Prices in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—Wholesale prices rose at a rapid 8.4 percent seasonally-adjusted annual pace in August, the fastest increase in six months, the Labor Department reported today.

"The August index is based almost entirely on prices prevailing before the wage-price stabilization action announced by the President on Aug. 15," the department said.

Wholesale prices rose an adjusted 0.7 percent, exceeding the adjusted 0.5 percent rise a month earlier and marking the largest rise since an 0.8 advance last February.

On an unadjusted basis, prices advanced 0.3 percent to 114.9 percent of the 1967 average, the department said. The index now stands 4 percent above a year earlier.

The key industrial commodity prices rose 0.5 percent on both an adjusted and unadjusted basis, down from July's steeper 0.7 adjusted rise, it said.

The prices of consumer finished goods rose 0.5 percent, the department said.

Building Costs Rise
"The continued upward push in prices of construction materials, including lumber and wood products, steel mill products and concrete products, caused a 0.9 percent increase for processed materials, supplies and components," the report stated.

"Metals and metal products had the greater influence as a major advance was registered for steel mill products, nonferrous metals, containers, hardware and a variety of other metal products," it said.

The rise in overall metal and metal products was 1.4 percent, the report said.

Other significant price increases included a 0.5 percent rise for textiles and clothing, a 0.3 percent rise for fuels and electric power and increases for motor vehicle parts, household appliances, paper, shoes and some rubber products, the report said.

Sept. 2 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered an investigation into charges of securities law violations against Edward A. Merkle, president and chief executive officer of Madison Fund, Inc.

Madison, one of the largest closed-end investment companies, is not itself charged with any wrongdoing.

The commission's staff has alleged that since 1968 Mr. Merkle has repeatedly made investments with Madison's money that deceived and defrauded Madison's shareholders, and that violated various sections of the Investment Company Act.

A closed-end investment company is similar to a mutual fund, in that investors buy shares in a company which invests in a diversified list of securities. However, only a specified number of shares in a closed-end company is sold, and those who wish to buy shares must find a shareholder willing to sell to them.

The staff charged that Mr. Merkle repeatedly used money invested by Madison shareholders for the benefit of the Missouri Kansas Texas Railroad, Katy Industries, and South-Western States Management Corp., a group of affiliated companies, in which Mr. Merkle held various offices.

Wall Street Is Tamed By a Pre-Holiday Lull

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange today was almost a carbon copy of yesterday's session, inching ahead in slow trading.

Displaying a minimal movement, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.51 to finish at 900.68, while turnover limped along at 10.68 million shares. The daily average this week has come to less than 11 million shares.

Most analysts expect activity to pick up on Tuesday after the long Labor Day weekend.

AMP, Inc., heading the active list, thanks to large block trades, slipped 1/2 to 60. This leading producer of electrical connectors reported lower first-half profits several weeks ago.

Biggest Loser
Liberty Loan, the biggest point loser on the active roster, fell 1 1/4 to 13 after setting a yearly low. Shares of the personal loan company were weak following a dividend cut yesterday.

Boise Cascade, No. 2 on the volume list, advanced 1 7/8 to 27. It was helped by the current interest in mobile homes—a field in which Boise holds a stake—as well as a recommendation by a leading advisory service.

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron rose 3 3/8 to 73 1/2. The company has ended merger negotiations with Diamond Crystal Salt.

McDonnell Douglas rose 7/8 to 31 1/4. This followed an announcement that the United States had agreed to sell 175 Phantom jet fighters to West Germany in a transaction involving an estimated \$750 million. McDonnell builds this two-jet fighter.

General Electric climbed 1 to 63 1/8 after touching its previous 1971 high at 63 1/4. Washington sources indicated that GE was likely to make engines for the Phantoms.

Gillette edged up 1/2 to 42 3/8. The nation's leading maker of razors and blades plans to introduce a new double-bladed razor this autumn.

Fleetwood Enterprises, a star performer in the market earlier this week, tumbled 1 1/2 to 55 5/8. The stock, which sold below \$1 a share five years ago, traded at a record price of 58 1/8 yesterday.

Today's pullback was set into motion by a statement by the mobile-home producer that it plans to file for a public offering of about 675,000 common shares. News of an offering often sends down the price of a stock on a short-term basis. On Tuesday, Fleetwood declared a 100 percent stock dividend.

Skyline Corp., which also makes mobile homes and recreational vehicles, rose 1/8 to 47. During the day, it set a high at 47 3/8. The American Stock Exchange index rose .09 to 25.30.

Sept. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Cadillac division of General Motors is studying the idea of developing a smaller Cadillac to compete with imported luxury cars, such as Mercedes-Benz, which are selling well, Cadillac division general manager George R. Elges disclosed yesterday.

Until now, growing sales of imported autos here had been considered largely a problem for lower-priced models.

But, Mr. Elges said, his division has been vying growing sales of luxury imports, particularly the Mercedes-Benz, "with a very jaundiced eye" lately.

Full-Sized Model
As a result, he said, the division's stylists have worked up design drawings and a full-sized model sculptured out of clay of a small-sized Cadillac to compete in this market "if and when the time comes to get in there."

He emphasized that it was not a high priority project right now, but it nevertheless marked the first time a Cadillac official has confirmed that the division was working on a smaller car. In the past, rumors to that effect were denied by officials.

Mercedes U.S. sales have been growing steadily. In 1970, deliveries increased 17 percent to more than 35,000 units from 1969's total. Thus far in 1971, Mercedes

Solve this problem!

INFLATION-6%
with
INCOME-5%
equals
CAPITAL LOSS-1%

We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 10%, 11% and more on short-term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and sober fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for investors troubled by rising inflation.

Our advisory firm, founded in 1952, can guide you to high yields. For information contact:

CARL D. ROSS, President
Inversiones Alfa, S. A.
Dept. H-1
Reforma 336, Mexico 6, D. F.
Cable: Albetros. Tel. 533-64-15

INVESTMENT BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS DOMESTICALLY & INTERNATIONALLY

- 36 years of profitability and financial strength including 15 years of growing service to Europe
- Institutional research, including broad-spectrum economic and industry analyses and intensive concentration on specific situations
- Underwriting and corporate finance expertise
- International investment portfolio management
- Specialized communication and administrative network for execution and settlement of orders from Europe
- Put and call option department
- Market makers in bank, insurance, foreign securities and in corporate and municipal bonds

Burnham and Company

Member New York, American and other principal Stock Exchanges
Brussels: 5 Boulevard de l'Empereur, Phone: 12.38.10, Telex: 221723
Amsterdam: Herengracht 456, Phone: 24.04.13, Telex: 13510 & 13513
Geneva: 118, Rue du Rhone, Phone: 35.59.05, Telex: 23395
London: 4-9 Wood Street, Phone: 01-606-3322, Telex: 884448
Paris: 23, Place Vendôme, Phone: 266-33-49, Telex: 21051

Access to Tools

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

set ahead of the plane . . . I gazed out the window into dark nothing and slid into a reverie about my friends who were starting their own civilization higher and you in the sticks and I could hear the wind whistling in the branches of outdoor stuff came to mind and I pondered upon Bean's service to humanity over the years. So many of the problems I could identify came down to a matter of access. Where to buy a windmill. Where to get good lumber or beeswax. Where to lay hands on a computer without forfeiting freedom . . ."

"Shortly I was fantasizing about access service. A truck store, maybe, traveling around with information and samples of what they're getting and information to give to get it. A catalogue too, continuously updated, in part by the users. A catalogue of goods that owed nothing to the store, but something to the users. It would be something I could put years into."

So he did. With the blessings of his employer, Fortels Institute (a small non-profit education-research corporation in Menlo Park, Calif., and a stockpile of money) he and his parents, Brand struck his toes in. He came up with a name (based on his "1986 Photograph-of-the-Whole-Earth Campaign"), began browsing in bookstores, joined the American Booksellers Association. By July he'd put together a manuscript, 6 pages, "The Book of Books," of which he'd gathered 50,000 "Amra.ari."

It's interesting, too, of the tools included simply books—that is, books are treated as to power instead of speculations or esthetics (which may explain a confusion over what a hardware shop is, or why it is not a hardware shop). Not a better or worse, only wonders at the poor selection of fiction: outrageous tendency to the most marginal glumcrackery, all the way. Maxwell Maltz's "Psycho-Cybernetics" and Arthur J. Porges's "The Power of the Mind" are not.

But never mind, this is an encyclopedia of some responsible and, admittedly not. More for the armchair of a Christiana stocking, a cornucopia, a trip to the demise; celebrate. Buy it. There may be

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Washington, D.C. 20341

1	Faithful, In	45	Youmans song	16	Machine
	Germany	52	Pass	23	Near or
5	Medicine-giver	54	Lollobrigida	25	Director
10	Variety's Green	55	Before, verse	26	Doomed
14	Talks		style	29	Jot
15	Indian money	56	Trick	30	Headline
16	Teller's place	57	In order	31	Offense
17	Doctrine of	60	Fake: Abbr.	32	Occupat
	unlimited power	61	Towels	33	Ingrid I
18	Rough cliff		Tins		movie
20	African	63	Health clubs	34	Carved
	tribesman	64	Express scorn	35	Indubit
		65	Miss Somner		Suffic.

21 Stair	DOWN	38 — m
22 Does editing		out)
23 Distant past	1 Characteristic	39 Spanish
24 Elec. unit	2 Jewish scholar	dukedo
25 Fero	3 Derby site	41 Swift a
26 Forno	4 Service club:	42 Glacial
27 Greenhouse	Abbr.	— Iowa
28 Names formally	5 Solicit	43 Lab tub-
29 Flood man: Var.	6 — the plate	44 —
30 Fibra fluff	7 (no run)	45 Miss Ma-
31 Albia or pia	7 Agnew	46 Bishop:
32 Book of the	8 Circuitry	48 Eastern
33 Bible	designers: Abbr.	50 Shot a
40 Miss Claire	9 Maine-Alamo	51 Feel
41 Brought under	verb	52 Greek &
42 Court of	10 — of speaking	53 "One—
43 Common	11 Rural affair	two?"
44 Custom-made,	12 Hays!	
on Savile Row	13 Walks fast,	54 Sea bir-
	with "it"	59 Tennis:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14				15					16	
17				18					19	
20				21				22	23	
24				25				26		
			27					28		
31	32	33			34	35				36
37					38				39	
40				41				42		
43				44				45		
			46					47	48	49
52	53						54			55
56					57	58				59
60					61					62
63					64					65

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in a recent U.S. tournament, West at both tables opened with a weak two-heart bid, North made a take-out double and East's weak rate to three hearts was followed by a cue-bid of four hearts from South. Here the North players parted company.

One North bid four no-trump, which was just a general move toward slam, and South plunged directly into seven diamonds. This was easily made, for the play of the diamond ace revealed the marked finessé against East's queen. One heart ruff in the dummy provided the 13th trick.

There was considerable irony in the replay, where the bidding followed the course shown in the diagram. After North bid spades at his second turn, South naturally headed for a spade slam and bid seven after finding that

♠ J85 ♠ Q762
 ♠ Q10732
 SOUTH
 ♥ KQ84
 ♥ A74
 ♦ AK953
 ♣ A

his partner held two aces.

All would have been well if South had been the declarer, but as it was, West was able to make a lightning double. This instructed East to make an unusual lead, and at the seven-level strongly suggested a void suit and an immediate ruff.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2 ♠	Dbl.	3 ♠	4 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	7 ♣
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	7 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Recognizing that West must have a diamond void, South retreated to seven no-trump. He had no assurance of 13 tricks in no-trump, but that seemed better than submitting tamely to a ruff at the first trick.

East doubled seven no-trump for no particular reason, and it turned out that only 12 tricks could be made. The Gurwitz team gained 20 international match points.

In the post-mortem, North-South discovered that they would after all have made seven spades doubled. East would have had to guess which partner was more

NINA	ENLARGED
WATSON	BAYH ONE
EXIT	OMEI RELIC
ALVA	FILLS ERATO
KEEN	FATE NINER

DENNIS THE MENACE


 DENNIS THE MENACE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY! YOU'D SURE NEVER KNOW HE GOES TO THE SAME CHURCH I DO!"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEARY do you see the meaning of this?

CEDEH

REGOFT

DUPLD

BREAKS ALL BY ITSELF.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)
 Yesterday's Jumble: SANDY, CIVIL DEADLY UPWARD
 Answer: Things get out of hand when you do this! — DISCARD

**RIP
KIRBY**

